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Rest.

In deepest weariness I lay so still
  One might have thought it death,
For hush of motion and a sleep of will
  Gave me but soundless breath.

And yet I slept not; only knew that rest
  Held me all close to her;
Softly but firmly fettered to her breast,
  I had no wish to stir.

"Oh, if," I thought, "death would be like this!
  Neither to sleep nor wake,
But have for ages just this conscious bliss,
  That perfect rest I'd take.

The soul grows often weary, like the flesh;
  May rest pervade her long,
While she shall feel the joy of growing fresh
  For heavenly work and song!

The Miner's Story.

I married Barb'ry out'n the city, you see,
She was far too nice a lass for the like o' me,
I did my courtin' in brave, fine clothes, my best;
I didn't tell her 'at I was a miner lad, like the rest.

Not that she thought me a gentleman's son, of course,
I'd never go there, riding, with gig or horse,
But I somehow kept under my workin' ways and talk,
And I'd never notice the common lads in my walk.

P'r'aps I let on that I had a farm at the least,
For I could talk knowin' 'bout any barnyard beast,
And bees, an' the like, an' crops of barley an' rye,
And of seeds an' roots, 's if I had come there to buy.

She was a delicate, purty, ladylike little thing,
With a cheek like the blush on a rose; there's a shinin' ring
Of her yellow hair, in my Bible; I keep it so,
'Cause it kinder draws me to read the good book, you know.

So I married Barbary—she went home wi' me the same day;
I took her to my old mother, an' what'd the good soul say?
"She's not fit for you, son, a rough miner wants strength in a wife;"
I thought I sh'd sink in the ground—'twas the sin o' my life.

I didn't dare to look in the poor little quiverin' face;
"It's the deceiving I mind, dear, 'tisn't the work, or the place;"
Them's just her words, and I wanted to die in my shame;
"You got me with lying;" her look meant exactly the same.

So I did; and it made me ugly as time went along;
For I fancied that Barbary always remembered the wrong,
So't if she was pale, I'd tease her 'most out of her life,
And tell her she ought to be stronger, bein' a miner's wife.

And once when my temper was up, I cursed her hard to her face;
She fell at my feet, so white and scared! 'twas a burnin' disgrace;
And then came the awfuleet hour a man can ever see,
And a little morsel of new born life, laid on my knee.

Well, p'r'aps one like me'll never see the angels or such,
If the Lord kept her from me I shouldn't blame Him much.
I wasn't fit settin' for a di'mond, precious as that—
You're lookin', I see, at the piece o' crape on my hat.

Lost both, sir; it's all right, I'm not the man to complain.
They're where the glory and beauty is, I'm left alone with the pain;
But I'm fightin' my cursed temper, fightin' both day and night,
And I'll conquer it, if I die—it's all right, sir; all right.

—*Mary A. Denison, in Scribner's.*

GOING TO SCHOOL.

A STORY BY CAPT. MARRYATT.

"Have you any idea of putting that boy to school, Mr. Easy?" asked Dr. Middleton of eccentric old Nicodemus Easy, the father of Jack Easy.

Mr. Easy crossed his legs, and clasped his hands together over his knees, as he always did when he was about to commence an argument.

"The great objection that I have of sending a boy to school, Dr. Middleton, is, that I conceive that the discipline enforced is not only contrary to the rights of man, but also in opposition to all sound sense and common judgment. Not content with punishment, which is in itself erroneous, and an infringement of social justice, they even degrade the minds of the boys still more by applying punishment to the most degraded part, adding contumely to tyranny. Of course, it is intended that a boy who is sent to school should gain by precept and example; but is he to learn benevolence by the angry look and the flourish of the vindictive birch—or forbearence by the cruelty of the ushers—or patience, when the masters over him are out of all patience—of modesty, when his nether parts are exposed to general examination? Is he not daily reading a lesson at variance with that equality which we all possess, but of which we are unjustly deprived? Why should there be a distinction between the flogger and flogee? Are they not both fashioned alike after God's image, endowed with the same reason, having an equal right to what the world offers, and which was intended by Providence to be equally distributed? Is it not that the sacred inheritance of all, which has tyrannously and impiously been ravished from the many for the benefit of the few, and which ravishment, from long custom of iniquity and inculcation of false precepts, has too long been basely submitted to? Is it not the duty of a father to preserve his only son from imbibing these dangerous and debasing errors, which will render him only one of the vile herd who are content to suffer, provided that they live? And yet are not these very errors inculcated at school, and impressed upon their minds inversely by the birch? Do not they receive their first lesson in slavery with the first lesson in A B C; and are not their minds thereby prostrated, so as never to rise again, but ever to bow to despotism, to cringe to rank, to think and act by the precepts of others, and to tacitly disavow that sacred equality which is our birthright? No, sir, without they can teach without resorting to such a fundamental error as flogging, my boy shall never go to school."

And Mr. Easy threw himself back in his chair, beaming, like all philosophers, that he had said something very clever.

Dr. Middleton knew his [illegible] patiently waited until he had exhausted his oratory.

"I will grant," said the doctor, at last, "that all you say may have great truth in it; but, Mr. Easy, do you not think that by not permitting a boy to be educated, you allow him to remain open to that very error of which you speak? It is only education which will conquer prejudice, and enable a man to break through the trammels of custom. Now, allowing that the birch is used, yet it is a period when the young mind is so elastic as to soon become indifferent; and after he has attained the usual rudiments of education, you will then find him prepared to receive those lessons which you can yourself instill."

"I will teach him everything myself," replied Mr. Easy, folding his arms consequentially and determinedly.

"I do not doubt your capability, Mr. Easy; but unfortunately you will always have a difficulty which you never can get over. Excuse me, I know what you are capable of, and the boy would, indeed, be happy with such a preceptor, but—if I must speak plain—you must be aware as well as I am that the maternal fondness of Mrs. Easy will always be a bar to your intention. He is already so spoiled by her, that he will not obey; and without obedience you cannot inculcate."

"I grant, my dear sir, that there is a difficulty on that point; but maternal weakness must then be overcome by paternal severity."

"May I ask how, Mr. Easy? for it appears to be impossible."

"Impossible! By heavens! I'll make him obey, or I'll"— Here Mr. Easy stopped before the word flog was fairly out of his mouth—"I'll know the reason why, Dr. Middleton."

Dr. Middleton checked his inclination to laugh, and replied: "That you would hit upon some schema, by which you would obtain the necessary power over him, I have no doubt; but what will be the consequence? The boy will consider his mother as a protector, and you as a tyrant. He will have an aversion to you, and with that aversion he will never pay respect and attention to your valuable precepts when he arrives at an age to understand them. Now it appears to me that this difficulty which you have raised may be got over. I know a very worthy clergyman who does not use the birch; but I will write, put the direct question to him, and then if your boy is removed from the danger arising from Mrs. Easy's over-indulgence, in a short time he will be ready for your more important tuition."

"I think," replied Mr. Easy, after a pause, "that what you say merits consideration. I acknowledge that in consequence of Mrs. Easy's nonsensical indulgence, the boy is unruly, and will not obey me at present; and if your friend does not apply the rod, I will think seriously of sending my son John to him to learn the elements."

The doctor had gained his point by flattering the philosopher.

In a day he returned with a letter from the pedagogue in answer to one supposed to be sent to him, in which the use of the birch was indignantly disclaimed, and Mr. Easy announced to his wife, when they met that day at teatime his intentions with regard to his son John.

"To school, Mr. Easy? what, send Johnny to school! a mere infant to school!"

"Surely, my dear, you must be aware that at nine years it is high time that he learned to read."

"Why, he almost reads already, Mr. Easy; surely I can teach him that. Does he not, Sarah?"

"Lord bless him, yes, ma'am, he was saying his letters yesterday."

"Oh, Mr. Easy, what can have put this in your head? Johnny, dear, come here—tell me now what's the letter A! You were singing it in the garden this morning."

"I want some sugar," replied Johnny, stretching his arm over the table to the sugar basin, which was out of his reach.

"Well, my love, you shall have a great lump if you will tell me what's the letter A."

"A was an archer, and shot at a frog," replied Johnny, in a surly tone.

"There now, Mr. Easy; and he can go through the whole alphabet—can't he, Sarah?"

"That he can, the dear—can't you, Johnny dear?"

"No," replied Johnny.

"Yes, you can, my love; you know what's the letter B. Now, don't you?"

"Yes," replied Johnny.

"There, Mr. Easy, you see what the boy knows, and how obedient he is, too. Come, Johnny dear, tell us what was B?"

"No, I won't," replied Johnny, "I want some more sugar;" and Johnny, who had climbed on a chair, spread himself over the table to reach it.

"Mercy! Sarah, pull him off—he'll upset the urn," screamed Mrs. Easy. Sarah caught hold of Johnny by the loins to pull him back, but Johnny, resisting the interference, turned round on his back as he lay on the table, and kicked Sarah in the face, just as she made another desperate grasp at him. The rebound from the kick, given as he lay on a smooth mahogany table, brought Johnny's head in contact with the urn, which was upset in the opposite direction, and notwithstanding a rapid movement on the part of Mr. Easy, he received a sufficient portion of boiling liquid on his legs to scald him severely, and induce him to stamp and swear in a very unphilosophical way. In the meantime Sarah and Mrs. Easy had caught up Johnny, and were both holding him at the same time, exclaiming and lamenting. The pain of the scald, and the indifference shown toward him, were too much for Mr. Easy's temper to put up with. He snatched Johnny out of their arms, and quite forgetting his equality and rights of man, belabored him without mercy. Sarah flew in to interfere, and received a blow which not only made her see a thousand stars, but sent her reeling to the floor. Mrs. Easy went off into hysterics, and Johnny howled so as to be heard at a quarter of a mile.

How long Mr. Easy would have continued it is impossible to say; but the door opened, and Mr. Easy looked up while still administering the punishment, and perceived Dr. Middleton in mute astonishment. He had promised to come in to tea, and enforce Mr. Easy's arguments, if it were necessary; but it certainly appeared to him that, in the argument which Mr. Easy was then enforcing, he required no assistance. However, at the entrance of Dr. Middleton, Johnny was dropped, and lay roaring on the floor; Sarah, too, remained where she had been floored, Mrs. Easy had rolled to the floor, the urn was also on the floor, and Mr. Easy, although not floored, had not a leg to stand upon.

Never did a medical man look in more opportunely. Mr. Easy at first was not certainly of that opinion; but his legs became so painful that he soon became a convert.

Mr. Middleton, as in duty bound, first picked up Mrs. Easy and laid her on the sofa. Sarah rose, picked up Johnny, and carried him kicking and roaring out of the room; in return for which attention she received sundry bites. The footman, who had announced the doctor, picked up the urn, that being all that was in his department. Mr. Easy threw himself panting and in agony on the other sofa, and [illegible] embarrassed how to act; he perceived that Mr. Easy required his assistance, and that Mrs. Easy could do without it; but how to leave a lady who was half really and half pretendedly in hysterics, was difficult: for if he attempted to leave her, she kicked and flounced, and burst out the more. At last Dr. Middleton rung the bell, which brought the footman, who summoned all the maids, who carried Mrs. Easy up stairs, and then the doctor was able to attend to the only patient who really required his assistance. Mr. Easy explained the affair in few words, broken into ejaculations from pain, as the doctor removed his stockings. From the applications of Dr. Middleton, Mr. Easy soon obtained bodily relief; but what annoyed him still more than his scalded legs was the doctor having been a witness to his infringement of the equality and rights of man. Dr. Middleton perceived this, and he knew also how to pour balm into that wound.

"My dear Mr. Easy, I am very sorry that you have had this accident, for which you are indebted to Mrs. Easy's foolish indulgence of the boy; but I am glad to perceive that you have taken up those parental duties which are inculcated by the Scriptures. Solomon says, 'that he who spares the rod, spoils the child,' thereby implying that it is the duty of a father to correct his children, and in a father, the so doing does not interfere with the rights of man, or any natural equality, for the son being a part or portion of the father, he is only correcting his own self; and the proof of it is, that a father, in punishing his own son, feels as much pain in so doing as if he were himself punished. It is, therefore, nothing but self-discipline, which is strictly enjoined us by the Scriptures."

"That is exactly my opinion," replied Mr. Easy, comforted at the doctor having so logically got him out of the scrape. "But—he shall go to school tomorrow, that I'm determined on."

"He will have to thank Mrs. Easy for that," replied the doctor.

"Exactly," replied Mr. Easy. "Doctor, my legs are getting very hot again."

"Continue to bathe them with the vinegar and water, Mr. Easy,—until I send you an embrocation, which will give you immediate relief. I will call to-morrow. By-the-bye, I am to see a little patient at Mr. Bonnycastle's; if it is any accommodation, I will take your son with me."

"It will be a great accommodation, doctor," replied Mr. Easy.

"Then, my dear sir, I will just go up and see how Mrs. Easy is, and to-morrow I will call at ten. I can wait an hour. Good night."

"Good night, doctor."

The doctor had his game to play with Mrs. Easy. He magnified her husband's accident—he magnified his wrath, and advised her by no means to say one word until he was well and more pacified. The next day he repeated this dose, and, in spite of the ejaculations of Sarah, and the tears of Mrs. Easy, who dared not venture to plead her cause, and the violent resistance of Master Johnny, who appeared to have a presentiment of what was to come, our hero was put into Dr. Middleton's chariot, and with the exception of one plate of glass, which he kicked out of the window with his feet, and for which feat the doctor, now that he had him all to himself, boxed his ears till he was nearly blind, he was, without any further eventful occurrence, carried by the doctor's footman into the parlor of Mr. Bonnycastle.

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Master Jack had been plumped down in a chair by the doctor's servant, who, as he quitted him, first looked at his own hands, from which the blood was drawn in several places, and then at Master Jack, with his teeth closed and lips compressed, as much as to say: "If I only dared, would not I, that's all!" and then walked out of the room, repaired to the carriage at the front door, when he showed his hands to the coachman, who looked down from his box in great commiseration, at the same time sharing his fellow servant's indignation. But we must repair to the parlor. Dr. Middleton ran over a newspaper, while Johnny sat on the chair all of a heap, looking like a lump of sulks, with his feet on the upper front bar and his knees almost up to his nose. He was a promising pupil, Jack.

Mr. Bonnycastle made his appearance—a tall, well built, handsome, fair man, with a fine powdered head, dressed in solemn black, and knee buckles; his linen beautifully clean, and with a peculiar bland expression of countenance. When he smiled he showed a row of teeth white as ivory, and his mild blue eye was the *ne plus ultra* of beneficence. He was the beau-ideal of a preceptor, and it was impossible to see him and hear his mild pleasing voice, without wishing that all your sons were under his protection. He was a ripe scholar, and a good one, and at the time we speak of had the care of upward of one hundred boys. He was celebrated for turning them out well, and many of his pupils were rising fast in the senate, as well as distinguishing themselves in the higher professions.

Dr. Middleton, who was on intimate terms with Bonnycastle, rose as he entered the room, and they shook hands. Middleton then turned to where Jack sat, and, pointing to him, said: "Look there."

Bonnycastle smiled. "I cannot say that I have had worse, but I have almost as bad. I will apply the Promethean torch, and soon vivify that rude mass Come, sit down, Middleton."

"But," said the doctor, as he resumed his chair, "tell me, Bonnycastle, how you will possibly manage to lick such a cub into shape when you do not resort to flogging?"

"I have no opinion of flogging, and therefore I do not resort to it. The fact is, I was at Harrow myself, and was rather a pickle. I was called up as often as most boys in school, and I perfectly recollect that eventually I cared nothing for a flogging. I had become case hardened. It is the least effective part you can touch a boy upon. It leaves nothing behind to refresh their memory."

"I should have thought otherwise."

"My dear Middleton, I can produce more effect by one caning than twenty floggings. Observe, you flog upon a part for the most part quiescent; but you cane upon all parts, from the head to the heels. Now, when once the first sting of the birch is over, then a dull sensation comes over the part, and the pain after that is nothing; whereas a good sound caning leaves sores and bruises in every part, and on all the parts which are required for muscular action. After a flogging a boy may run out in the hour of recreation and join his playmates as well as ever, but a good caning tells a different tale; he cannot move one part of his body without being reminded for days by the pain of the punishment he has undergone, and he is very careful how he is called up again."

"My dear sir, I really had an idea that you were excessively lenient," replied Middleton, laughing; "I am glad that I am under a mistake."

"Look at that cub, doctor, sitting there more like a brute than a reasonable being; do you imagine I could ever lick it into shape without strong measures? At the same time allow me to say that I consider my system by far the best. At the public schools, punishment is no check; it is so trifling that it is derided: with me punishment is punishment in the true sense of the word, and the consequence is, that it is much more seldom resorted to."

"You are a terrorist, Bonnycastle."

"The two strongest impulses in our nature are fear and love. In theory, acting upon the latter is very beautiful; but in practice I never found it to answer—and for the best of reasons, our self-love is stronger than our love for others. Now, I never yet found fear to fail, for the very same reason that the other does, because with fear we act upon self-love and nothing else."

"And yet we have many now who would introduce a system of schooling without correction, and who maintain that the present system is degrading."

"There are a great many fools in this world, doctor."

"That reminds me of this boy's father," replied Dr. Middleton; who then detailed to the pedagogue the idyosyncrasy of Mr. Easy, and all the circumstances attending Jack being sent to his school.

"There is no time to be lost then, doctor. I must conquer this young gentleman before his parents call to see him. Depend upon it, in a week I will have him obedient and well broke in."

Dr. Middleton wished Jack good-bye, and told him to be a good boy. Jack did not vouchsafe to answer. "Never mind, doctor, he will be more polished next time you call here, depend upon it." And the doctor departed.

Although Mr. Bonnycastle was severe, he was very judicious. Mischief of all kinds was visited but by slender punishment, such as being kept in at play hours, etc., and he seldom interfered with the boys for fighting, although he checked decided oppression. The great *sine qua non* with him was attention to their studies. He soon discovered the capabilities of his pupils, and he forced them accordingly; but the idle boy, the bird who "could sing and wouldn't sing," received no mercy. The consequence was, that he turned out the cleverest boys, and his conduct was so uniform and unvarying in its tenor, that if he was feared when they were under his control, he was invariably liked by those whom he had instructed, and they continued his friends in after life.

Mr. Bonnycastle at once perceived that it was no use coaxing our hero, and that fear was the only attribute by which he could be controlled. So as soon as Dr. Middleton had quitted the room, he addressed him in a commanding tone: "Now, boy, what is your name?"

Jack started; he looked up at his master, perceived his eye fixed upon him, and a countenance not to be played with. Jack was no fool, and somehow or another the discipline he had received from his father had given him some intimation of what was to come. All this put together induced Jack to condescend to answer, with his forefinger between his teeth: "Johnny."

"And what is your other name, sir?"

"Jack, who appeared to repent his condescension, did not at first answer, but he looked again in Mr. Bonnycastle's face, and then round the room; there was no one to help him, and he could not help himself, so he replied: "Easy."

"Do you know why you are sent to school?"

"Scalding father."

"No; you are sent to learn to read and write."

"But I won't read and write," replied Jack, sulkily.

"Yes, you will; and you are going to read your letters now directly."

Jack made no answer. Mr. Bonnycastle opened a sort of bookcase, and displayed to John's astonished view a series of canes, ranged up and down like billiard cues, and continued: "Do you know what those are for?"

Jack eyed them wistfully; he had some faint idea that he was sure to be better acquainted with them, but he made no answer.

"They are to teach little boys to read and write, and now I am going to teach you. You'll soon learn. Look now here," continued Mr. Bonnycastle, opening a book with large type, and taking a capital at the head of a chapter, about half an inch long. "Do you see that letter?"

"Yes," said Johnny, turning his eyes away, and picking his fingers.

"Well, that is the letter B. Do you see it? look at it, so that you may know it again. That's the letter B. Now tell me what letter that is."

Jack now determined to resist, so he made no answer.

"So you cannot tell; well, then, we will try what one of these little fellows will do," said Mr. Bonnycastle, taking down a cane. "Observe, Johnny, that's the letter B. Now, what letter is that? Answer me directly."

"I won't learn to read and write."

Whack came the cane on Johnny's shoulders, who burst out into a roar as he wrished with pain.

Mr. Bonnycastle waited a few seconds. "That's the letter B. Now tell me, sir, directly, what that letter is?"

"I'll tell my mar." Whack. "Oh, law! Oh, law!"

"What letter is that?"

Johnny, with his mouth open, panting, and the tears on his cheeks, answered indignantly: "Stop till I tell Sarah."

Whack came the cane again, and a fresh burst from Johnny.

"What letter's that?"

"I won't tell," roared Johnny. "I won't tell—that I won't.

Whack—whack—whack, and a pause. "I told you before that's the letter B. What letter is that? Tell me directly."

Johnny, by way of reply, made a snatch at the cane. Whack—he caught it, certainly, but not exactly as he would have wished. Johnny then snatched up the book, and dashed it to the corner of the room. Whack, whack. Johnny attempted to seize Mr. Bonnycastle with his teeth. Whack, whack, whack, whack; and Johnny fell on the carpet and roared with pain. Mr. Bonnycastle then left him for a little while, to recover himself, and sat down.

At last Johnny's exclamation settled down in deep sobs, and then Mr. Bonnycastle said to him: "Now, Johnny, you perceive that you must do as you are bid, or else you will have more beating. Get up immediately. Do you hear, sir?"

Somehow or other, Johnny, without intending it, stood upon his feet.

"That's a good boy; now you see, by getting up as you were bid, you have not been beaten. Now, Johnny, you must go and bring the book from where you threw it down. Do you hear, sir! Bring it directly!"

Johnny looked at Mr. Bonnycastle and the cane. With every intention to refuse, Johnny picked up the book and laid it on the table.

"That's a good boy; now we will find the letter B. Here it is; now, Johnny, tell me what that letter is?"

Johnny made no answer.

"Tell me directly, sir," said Mr. Bonnycastle, raising his cane up in the air. The appeal was too powerful. Johnny eyed the cane; it moved, it was coming. Breathlessly he shrieked out: "B!"

"Very well indeed, Johnny—very well. Now your first lesson is over, and you shall go to bed. You have learned more than you think for. Tomorrow we will begin again. Now we'll put the cane by."

Mr. Bonnycastle rang the bell, and desired Master Johnny to be put to bed, in a room by himself, and not to give him any supper, as hunger would the next morning much facilitate his studies. Pain and hunger alone will tame brutes, and the same remedy must be applied to conquer those passions in men which assimilate him with brutes. Johnny was conducted to bed, although it was but six o'clock. He was not only in pain but his ideas were confused; and no wonder, after all his life having been humored and indulged—never punished until the day before. After all the caresses of his mother and Sarah, which he never knew the value of—after stuffing himself all day long, and being tempted to eat till he turned away in satiety, to find himself without his mother, without Sarah, without supper—covered with wales, and, what was worse than all, without his own way. No wonder Johnny was confused; at the same time that he was subdued; and, as Mr. Bonnycastle had truly told him, he had learned more than he had any idea of. And what would Mrs. Easy have said, had she known all this—and Sarah too? And Mr. Easy, with his rights of man? At the very time that Johnny was having the evil driven out of him, they were consoling themselves with the idea that, at all events, there was no birch used at Mr. Bonnycastle's, quite losing sight of the fact that as there are more ways of killing a dog besides hanging him, so are there more ways of teaching than *a posteriori*. Happy in their ignorance, they all went fast asleep, little dreaming that Johnny was already so far advanced in knowledge as to have a tolerable comprehension of the mystery of the cane. As for Johnny, he had cried himself to sleep, at least six hours before them.

The next morning Master Jack Easy was not only very sore but very hungry, and as Mr. Bonnycastle informed him that he would not only have plenty of cane, but also no breakfast, if he did not learn his letters, Johnny had wisdom enough to say the whole alphabet, for which he received a great deal of praise, the which, if he did not duly appreciate, he at all events infinitely preferred to beating. Mr. Bonnycastle perceived that he had conquered the boy by one hour's well-timed severity. He therefore handed him over to the ushers in the school, and as they were equally empowered to administer the needful impulse, Johnny very soon became a very tractable boy.

The Grasshoppers in Minnesota.

A short trip through Nicollet, Sibley, and a part of Brown counties has convinced me, says a correspondent, that the grasshopper question is of much more serious importance than our people suppose. In a drive of thirty miles I did not see a furrow turned. Vacant houses and deserted farms are not infrequent. Those who remain cannot possibly hold out much longer. Many of them are actually facing starvation. Unless a change soon comes our western counties must be depopulated. The crisis is reached. The people have struggled for their homes and farms during the last four years of devastation by this terrible scourge, but they cannot hold out much longer. The issue is now positive, simple and well defined. Shall the country be occupied by the people or the grasshoppers? They cannot both inhabit the same country much longer.

If the greater part of the eggs deposited shall hatch out, there will be grasshoppers enough to devour every green thing in the State of Minnesota next year. The deposit of eggs is probably hundreds of times greater than it has ever been before. If they shall develop into full grown grasshoppers, they remain in the State, the result is fearful to contemplate. I am satisfied that if a universal raid were made upon them wherever they are, immediately upon their beginning to hatch out, disaster might be averted. But action must be prompt and in every part of the region infested. I do not believe that men can be driven out by grasshoppers, if a combined effort is made with a determination to win.

Now, as to the theory of the eggs being destroyed by the red worm. I investigated this matter, and while it is unquestionably true that the worms is at work, yet at the present rate of destruction it will absolutely amount to nothing at all. For every egg destroyed there will be a thousand left, speaking within bounds at that. So, too, some of the eggs are rotting, but the decrease from this cause will alone be infinitessimally small in comparison with the whole number deposited.

It is possible that very unfavorable weather in the spring might destroy and prevent the eggs from hatching out. It is also possible that favorable winds might drive them away as soon as they are able to fly, but these are contingencies that cannot be taken into account in deciding the question: "Men and brethren, what shall we do to be saved?"

English Co-operative Societies.

All co-operative societies, says a writer in *Scribner's*, are governed by a committee, consisting of a president, secretary, treasurer, and a fixed number of directors, all of whom must be elected by the members, and serve in rotation. The president must preside at all meetings of the committee, and must sign all the reports of the society. The secretary and treasurer perform all the duties incident to such offices, and the treasurer must be under bonds. Each and all of these officers may be paid such sums for their services as the society may from time to time appoint. The duties of the committee include the general conduct of the society's business, the appointment and payment of all servants, the purchase of goods, land, buildings, and other property, and the adjustment of all losses and profits, loans, investments, and other financial matters concerning the society. The committee may also appoint local committees for the government of special branches of the business, or branch stores and workshops. Besides these officers, there are always two or more auditors whose duty it is to examine all reports, books, and accounts of the society as it may from time to time direct.

The profits resulting from the business of a co-operative society are usually divided as follows: First, the payment of the agreed interest on the loans or deposits; secondly, the reduction of the fixed stock or plant of the society; thirdly, the reduction of the preliminary expense of starting the society if unpaid; fourthly, the payment of a dividend on the ordinary share capital of the society; fifthly, in the creation of a reserve or contingent fund; sixthly, in promoting culture and instruction among the members by forming an educational fund; seventhly, contributing to the general cause of the co-operative movement, or to the social, provident, or other benefit of the members. Lastly, the surplus, if any, may be divided, first, among all the members, according to their purchases; secondly, a less sum among non-members who may have made purchases at the store; thirdly, a bonus on the wages paid to the servants of the society.

The Sick-Room.

The wall of the sick-room is a pretty important matter to the patient. If it is covered with one of those dreadfully variegated papers which, alas! are regarded as ornamental, it will be found, especially if the patient is suffering from any disease in which there is abnormal exaltation of the brain, that it is a source of great annoyance, and may even be possibly injurious. For as his eyes run over these pictures he will fancy he sees images of various kinds, such as angels and demons, alternating; indeed, these figures will assume every conceivable form, and he becomes thoroughly worried in the attempt to disentangle the confusion. The paper covering the wall should have a uniform natural tint, such as a light green, a delicate buff, or a very delicate slate color. A light green, perhaps, is as agreeable to the eyes as any color that can be selected, and it rests the eyes with a refreshing monotony. Such a uniform tint tends to "healthy stupidity," and thus leads to repose.

A Suggestion.

The House murder trial suggests one lesson to married couples to which we draw their attention. It is dangerous to domestic peace, as well as the life of each, for both husband and wife to keep handy loaded revolvers, especially when connubial jars are frequent.

THE WAR PANIC IN EUROPE.

No Prospects of a General War—The Indices.

A war panic has certainly begun in the European exchange markets, and the public mind, especially in England, is alarmed and aroused. But all this may well be without sufficient reason. A war between Russia and Turkey does not of necessity mean a war in which all Europe would be engaged. One would think from the tone of the journalistic writers in London that a declaration of war between those two powers would be immediately followed by the attack on, and Russian possession of, Constantinople. But the season is late for any warlike operations in the "Balkan peninsula"—winter will soon begin in those bleak mountains. It is doubtful if either Servia or Turkey can move their armies with much freedom after the first of November. Then, we all know that the arming and mobilizing of the forces of an extensive country cannot be accomplished in a day. To transport a hundred thousand men by railroads, with all their equipments, for thousands of miles, demands time. But, supposing that Russia is well organized, and can move armies as Prussia moved them against France, and that by the first of January, next year, she concentrates a hundred and fifty thousand men on the Danube, we are then only at the opening of a long and slow campaign.

Turkey has fought this same battle before. She is by no means a contemptible antagonist. She has held her own before this in the countries of the Danube for months against all the power of the czar. The Turks fight well in defense. They have many strong places which they can hold, and difficult lines of defense. There would be no possible chance of any sudden march on Constantinople. In fact, the war could hardly open before spring. This will relieve Europe from the sudden embarrassment of a struggle in which Constantinople must be protected.

It is true that, according to the ancient notions of British policy and the believed necessity of keeping the way to India open, Great Britain could not permit the Turkish capital to be occupied by the Russians. But that ultimate danger is as yet remote. If war does break out, England can wait before being involved in the protection of Constantinople. A fleet and a few corps of men can be sent there in the spring as easily as now. A war in defense of Turkey would be now in the last degree unpopular in Great Britain. It is true that the recent movement of Russia is a godsend to the Tory leaders. They can summon Parliament now with unperturbed mind. There is no likelihood of any change of ministry at present. Earl Derby will no doubt act as if the government might be called upon to protect "the gates of the East." This alone will increase the exchange panic. But even a British fleet in the Bosphorus does not, of course, mean an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Great Britain and Turkey. It may merely mean a warning to the czar.

The rumors of an approaching alliance between Russia and Italy seem in the highest degree futile. The Liberals of Italy, it is true, have the strongest feelings against the oppression of the Turks upon the Christians, while the followers of the Pope, with their usual fatuity, support the Mohammedan, though some of the sufferers are Roman Catholics. The government of Italy desires to annex southern Austria or Tyrol. But to obtain these provinces by violence would cost a terrific and expensive struggle, and Italy is poor. It does not seem creditable that she would incur such tremendous risks with such doubtful results. France every one regards as neutral, and as certain to remain neutral. The French press is plainly opposed to Russia and in sympathy with Turkey. Germany is, in all probability, in secret alliance with Russia. The family relations of the two emperors, the political necessity upon Bismarck to secure an ally on the flank of the empire, in case of another French war, and the absolute want of interest of Germany in whatever happens on the Danube, together with certain public indications, all make this more than probable. Still, this alliance may mean nothing perilous to the peace of Europe. It may merely pledge the German empire not to interfere in the projects of Russian ambition.

The point upon which the whole position of affairs turns, is the probable course of Austria. As we have previously said, we do not believe that the Austrian emperor will be drawn into this new alliance, at least to the extent of war. The press of Vienna of all parties, echoes the cry: "No war! no occupation!" Such a policy would be opposed to all the traditions of the empire. It would be dangerous both within and without. It would recall to Austrian statesmen that joint occupation of Holstein, which ended in Sadowa. It might merely be taking the Russian chestnuts from their own fire. It would be an alliance and occupancy very expensive and very perilous. Still, on the other hand, it must be said that Russia, Germany and Italy may be able to bring an extraordinary pressure to bear upon Austria. They may threaten her Italian, German and Sclavonic provinces. Count Andrassy may think it safer to occupy European Turkey than to incur single handed the hostility of those three powers.—*New York Times.*

The Death of Tecumseh.

The attempt to find the bones and erect a monument to the memory of the noted Indian chief, Tecumseh, recalls the story of his death. Proctor, the British commander, fled before the advancing hosts of Harrison, uncovering a Moravian village. Tecumseh, deeply chagrined at this and devotedly desirous of protecting the people of his own nation, resolved to hold the Americans in check long enough to allow the women and children of the threatened village to escape with their movables. Harrison came up and Tecumseh gave him battle. The conflict was long, and, for a time, uncertain.

The voice of Tecumseh could be distinctly heard amid the roar of musketry, directing and encouraging his Indians, who placed entire confidence in their chief, and would rush hither and thither, anywhere and everywhere, as he would direct. By this time the officers in the American army became convinced that they would not succeed, excepting they silenced that well known voice. The Indians were fiercely engaged in repelling an attack on their right and on their left, which caused an opening in their center where Tecumseh stood. Col. Johnson, of the American army, seeing the opportunity, dashed forward into the opening, mounted on a splendid war horse, armed with a carbine and pistols. Tecumseh was quick to see the move. He was on foot and armed with a richly mounted, short barreled rifle that he usually carried with him slung by a strap over his shoulder, and a tomahawk under his belt; he sprung fearlessly forward to meet the advancing horseman. When they came within five or six rods of each other they both fired. Johnson missed his aim; but Tecumseh brought Johnson from his horse. He fell heavily to the ground. Tecumseh sprung forward to dispatch him with his tomahawk; but when he came within ten feet Johnson drew a small pocket pistol and fired. Tecumseh bounded high into the air and fell dead.

THE YOUNG PARTNERS.

A Story for the Boys.

Tip was the older of the two. I can't really say how old he was, and what is more, Tip himself didn't know. He wore a man's coat and a pair of very small trousers, but neither fitted him. His hat was an old felt affair that he had picked up in a back alley, and his head seemed very much as if it might have been picked up with it.

Top was the other partner. It was Top who bought the melon, because he had sold all his papers but one, and had an uncommon handful of change. The melon was cheap, too, and only a trifle spoiled, so the partners sat down on a stone and ate it. Then Tip wiped his mouth on his coat sleeve and looked at Top, who had spread his last paper over his knees, and was slowly spelling out the news.

"There's a row somewheres, but I can't make out which side is lickin'; it's the Turkeys or the other fellers. What be the Turkeys, Tip?"

"Baseball fellers, I reckon; them kind is great at a scrimmage."

"And a freshet carried off a railroad bridge. Tarnado in Dubbs county; blowed all the oats down. Does oats grow on trees, Tip, or bushes?"

"Bushes, and kind o' limber."

"'Tarrible catastrophe.' What would a catastrophe be, Tip?"

"It's a kind o' jumpin' animal. Don't ye mind the one we seen to the circus?"

Top folded up his paper with a sigh.

The circus was the beginning of the partnership, when the two boys, curled up together in a crockery crate, had been awakened in the dusk of a May morning by the long train of circus wagons rumbling away into the country. Half asleep, they followed on, keeping pace with the great brown hulk that strode with swaying trunk after the wagons, and glancing half fearfully at the awkward camels that bared their great teeth viciously, as if they would not at all mind making a mouthful of the two little vagabonds. Once a driver noticed them, and cracked his long whip at them; but they only fell back a few steps.

"I say, Tip, let's go on till it stops," whispered Top; and with a nod the bargain was concluded.

It was ten o'clock before the circus stopped, and the boys, footsore and hungry, hung around the wagons, getting plentiful kicks and abuse, which was no more than they were accustomed to at home, but rewarded by a glimpse of the animals as they were fed, and making a rare breakfast on a loaf of bread that a girl in a dirty spangled dress snatched from one of the wagons and tossed to them.

Top had risen in the world since then. He had left rag picking and gone into the newspaper business, and even picked up a little learning at the night class in the newsboys' home. But he was loyal to his partner, and often shared his good fortune with him. He had a plan now for them both.

"I say, Tip, le's you and me go to farmin'."

Tip looked at Top, took off his hat, turned it over as if looking for an idea in it, and then put it on again, and said nothing.

"There's a chap comes down to the home told us fellers if you go out West a bit, the guvment would let ye have a farm free, jest fer living on't. Best kind o' ground, too. We could raise things to sell, besides havin' all the melons and stuff you could swaller every day."

"C'm on," said Tip, his mouth watering at the thought. "Is it far, out West, do ye reckon?"

"A good bit; but I've got some money, and we can walk it easy. Git yer other shirt, an' we'll start to-morrow mornin'."

That night Top drew all his money from the deposit at the newsboys' home—three dollars and sixty-five cents. The first thing he did was to buy two clay pipes and a paper of tobacco. Then he laid in a store of provisions, in the shape of a sheet of stale buns, a triangle of cheese, and a dozen herrings. Tip was on hand promptly, with his other shirt in a wad under his arm, and the two partners started "out West."

"May as well ride ten cents' worth," said Top, paying fare for the two on an omnibus that ran to the city limits.

Afterward, they walked on toward the open prairie, breakfasting as they went, and adding to their stores a turnip and a couple of tomatoes that had jolted from some laden market wagon. Miles after miles of market gardens, where women and children were hoeing and weeding and gathering vegetables. They stopped at one house and asked for water, and a woman in a brown stuff petticoat and white short gown offered them some milk in a big yellow bowl, and a piece of black bread. A boy was washing long yellow carrots by the pump. Tip bit one, and liked it. Tip was always hungry. Then they went on, and by-and-bye came to the end of the gardens. There were great stubbly fields and a stack of yellow straw. They sat down by this stack to rest, and then Top thought of the pipes. The men whom he knew always smoked when they rested at noon, and so he and Tip tried it. They had tried it before with ends of cigars they had picked up, and once Top had bought a new cigar, a fifteen-center, and smoked it all, though it made him fearfully sick. The pipes did not seem to agree with them. Tip felt particularly uncomfortable, and wished he had not eaten that carrot. They did not make any remarks about it, but presently they put away the pipes and went to sleep in the sun. When they waked it was sunset and growing chilly.

"No use to go any further to-night," said Top; and they burrowed into the straw and were as snug as two field mice.

In the morning there were only a herring and two very

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Several radicals have applied to us for an exoneration from going up Salt river. We can't allow it. Every one must go—don't wish to have any seed left back. Should have taken warning in time from the Reporter and voted for Tilden. Too late now—forwards march—Belknap, Babcock and Cameron are your captains.

The five townships of Haines, Penn, Miles, Gregg and Potter, acquitted themselves nobly in favor of Tilden and Reform, on Tuesday, of last week. We go over the mountains greeting with 1038 majority. Of this Haines gave 94, Penn 254, Miles 222, Gregg 226, and Potter 242. We are proud of this result, and of these townships. We have an additional reason to feel proud, because it is the territory in which the Reporter is universally read, and shows that the honest yeomanry are steadfast to the truths of democracy.

Dill, democrat, is re-elected Senator in the Union, Snyder and Northumberland district by 157 majority over Wagonseller. Good for Andy—he was a good senator, and as his district is republican, it shows that his constituents knew the man. The majority in Union against Dill is only 273.

Clinton county.—The Banner Township.—West Keating enjoys the distinguished honor of having voted solid for Tilden and Hendricks—not a single vote for the fellows on the other side.

A telegram from Charleston, 10th says: This morning a colored man named Bob Hampton was making a violent harangue in Main street and pouring out curses upon the colored men who had voted the democratic ticket, when suddenly he fell to the ground dead. The cause was apoplexy.

The most intense excitement existed in all the cities and towns of the country on Friday and Saturday over the closeness of the electoral vote, and that the result would depend entirely upon Florida and Louisiana, which states were claimed by both parties. The excitement was hightened by the announcement that the notorious Zack Chandler had left for the South, and that his evident purpose was to have the returns of Florida and Louisiana falsified in favor of Hayes. This was followed by Grant's order on 10, to Sherman, ordering all spare troops to Florida and Louisiana, which was interpreted by many as intended to back up Gov. Kellogg of Louisiana in an attempt to fraudulently count that state for Hayes. Many prominent democrats were at once telegraphed to to proceed south and see what the Chandler-Kellog gang intended to do. Gov. Curtin left Bellefonte Saturday on this mission. Leading Democrats from all quarters also obeyed the same summons and it became apparent that the democrats were not in a mood to permit themselves to be cheated out of a fairly carried election. This determination brought the desperate politicians of the Chandler-Cameron-Kellog tribe to a halt, as they saw a big fight on hand, in which they would be too cowardly to take a hand. A fraudulent count of Louisiana or Florida would not have been submitted to, and the democrats would have stood by their rights by all such means as God has given to defend them, and as the Times says, there would have been no Government to administer after the 4th of March, unless administered by Samuel J. Tilden, if fairly elected. In another column we print dispatches and orders upon this subject.

Previous Close Counts.—The electoral vote for President will be closer this year than it has been for many years. In 1797 John Adams received 71 votes in the electoral college and Thomas Jefferson 68. In 1801 Jefferson received 73 and Burr 73, and the election was decided by the house. Since then there has been no close count in the electoral college, though there have been several occasions, when, there being more than two candidates, no one had a clear majority of the electoral vote, and the election was completed by the house of representatives, as the constitution in such cases provides. It is time to abolish the electoral college and allow the people to vote directly for President.—*Herald.*

MACKEY'S BIG MAJORITY.

Lock Haven, November 9.—Tilden's official majority in Clinton is 1,165, and Mackey's for Congress 1,635. His majority in the district is about 5,000.

THE ELECTORAL LAW.

THE COLLEGE MEETS ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6—PROVISIONS FOR VACANCIES, ETC., ETC.

Considerable interest is felt just now in the law govering the Electoral College, and we give the salient points, as follows:

By the 131st section of the code of the United States, the time of choosing electors is fixed by Congress on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November.

Section 133 provides as follows:

"Each State may by law provide for the filing of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote."

Section 135 provides:

"The electors of each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct."

It will be observed that, both in the Constitution and the laws of Congress, the words are "appoint the electors," and not "choose" or "elect" them.

Paragraph 130, section "C" of Purdon's digest, on the subject, reads thus: "If any such elector shall die, or from any cause fail to attend at the seat of government at the time appointed by law, the electors present shall proceed to choose *viva voce* a person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby, and immediately after such choice the names of the persons so chosen shall be transmitted by the presiding officer of the college to the Governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith to cause notice in writing to be given to such person of his election, and the person so elected (and not the person in whose place he shall have been chosen) shall be an elector, and shall, with the other electors, perform the duties enjoined on them as aforesaid."

As to the next congress, the case stands thus: If the Democratic claim of a senator in South Carolina is sustained, the Republican majority in the Senate will be 2, otherwise it will be 4. In the House the Democratic majority cannot be less than 16, and may be 34.

The Beporter, in its issue of the week previous to the election made a direct appeal to each of the townships of Haines Miles, Penn, Gregg, and Potter, where it circulates so largely, to roll up an increased democratic majority. That appeal was answered by handsomely increased majorities for Tilden and Reform and those gallant townships greet the democracy with 1050 majority. Well done democrats of Haines, Miles, Penn, Gregg and Potter. We thank you in the name of the entire democracy.

THE GREAT VERDICT.

The people of the United States have rendered their verdict. Upon the largest poll of votes ever cast in this country, they have declared by a majority of 350,000, that Samuel J. Tilden shall be the next President. This is the greatest and grandest political triumph in the history of this country. It is a mighty revolution, peaceably effected between the hours of 6 a. m., and 7 p. m., on the 9th inst. The democratic party, poor and almost without means to carry on a great campaign; with the party in power and the whole machinery of the government and its 102,000 office holders and millions of money pitted against it, has carried the day triumphantly and defeated a most stubborn enemy, who had resorted to every means, fair and foul, to defeat the democracy.

This grand triumph is a verdict in favor of reform, it is a condemnation, by the American people, of Grantism, which corrupted every department of the government, from the executive chamber down to the pettiest revenue collector who stole the few dollars of revenue coming from the one horse distillery; it is a rebuke of the radical practice of controlling the ballot by the bayonet, and sending the federal soldiery into sovereign states to intimidate voters and defeat the will of the people.

The democratic party is not "dead" by any means. Every year, for the last sixteen years, if has been pronounced "dead" and radical orators and writers have as often preached its funeral sermons. Yet every election saw it hold up its time-honored head with an increased vote, but kept down by frauds and the bayonet and the money power of the administration. The democratic party "dead"! it will not die so long as a pillar of the Union remains standing to sustain freedom and self government.

The democracy are in power, and through an honest administration of the government it will keep radicalism out of power as long as the children of Isreal were in the wilderness. The American people are delivered from bondage; delivered from the worst set of plunderers and thieves that ever cursed a nation; delivered from bayonet rule, nepotism, ringism, Belknapism, Babcockism, Chandlor and Cameronism, and all the other destestable isms that found protection in Grantism. Many honest republicans assisted in the election of Tilden. They saw the wickedness of Grants administration and voted for a change.

Tilden, unlike Grant, will call around him a cabinet of the most trusted men of the nation. He will not knowingly appoint corrupt men to places of trust, as did Grant. He will not pardon the convicted revenue thief as Grant does. He will not oblige an honest cabinet officer to resign as did Grant. He will not take the corrupt under his wings and shelter them, and give them letters of good character, as did Grant. His administration will be the opposite of Grantism in every respect, and the people will once more have good government.

Of our local candidates, it will be seen from the returns that Judge Frank ran ahead in his own township, Miles; Judge Divens ran ahead in his township, Walker; Mr. Odenkirk ran ahead of his ticket in Potter; and Col. Weaver ran ahead in his boro, Milesburg.

The majority for Tilden in the 12 northern states is 7000 over Hayes.

The majority for Tilden in the 15 western states is 25,000 over Hayes.

The majority of Tilden in the 11 Southern states is 429,700 over Hayes.

The majority for Tilden in the whole Union is about 400,000.

What's that—a solid north, a solid west, a solid south, and a solid UNION for Tilden!

Stenger, dem., is re-elected to congress in the Franklin, Huntingdon, &c., district by 69 majority.

The democrats gain a United States Senator in South Carolina in place of Robert radical, also gain a U. S. Senator in New Jersey, in place of Frelinghuysen, rad.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

THEY CANNOT PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, November 6,—The following decision was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day: In the matter of the application of Mrs. Beiva A. Lockwood for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court upon the presentations of this application the Chief Justice said that notice of this motion having been previously brought to his attention he had been instructed by the court to announce the following decision upon it: By the uniform practice of the court from its organization to the present time, and by the fair construction of its rules, none but men are admitted to practice in it as attorneys and counsellors. This is in accordance with immemorial usage in England and the law and practice in all the States until within a recent period, and the court does not feel called upon to make a change until such a change is required by statute or a more extended practice in the highest courts of the States. After this announcement Mrs. Lockwood and friends withdrew. Mr. A. G. Riddle, who made the motion stated that Mrs. Lockwood had been a practitioner at the bar of the Supreme Court of the District for more than three years and was therefore brought within the rule of the court in that respect.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

HIS DEATH IN THE MIDST OF HIS SACRED DUTIES.

Rome, Nov. 6.—Cardinal Antonelli expired at seven o'clock this morning. His death was peaceful. About his bed side were gathered his relations and many of his colleagues in the college of cardinals. The last moments were comforted by the appostolic benediction and other religious rites.

The Cardinal was seized yesterday with a sudden attack of gout in the chest. He had been a long sufferer from the gout, and, as is frequently the case, the malady suddenly left the joints and attacked those vital organs, the lungs. The seizure occurred while he was in the presence of His Holiness the Pope, giving an account of the sums received from the Spanish pilgrims. The Pope was greatly affected by the suddenness of his illustrious servant's prostration.

His Eminence was, by direction of the Pope, carried to an adjoining apartment, where he was at once placed in as comfortable a position as possible. The Pope sent for his own physician; but upon the arrival of the doctor all hope was declared gone. The medical man at once ordered that the holy sacrament should be administered, as the sufferer was liable to die at any moment.

The sacred rites were then partaken of by the dying cardinal, and the Pope retired for a short time to another part of the palace. His holiness, however, again visited the sufferer before going to his bed, remained by his side for some time administering comfort and consolation, and upon leaving, as the hour was late and His Holiness almost ill himself, he gave the dying man the benediction, *in articulo mortis.*

Long after midnight Cardinal Antonelli sent a prelate to the pope asking for pardon for involuntary offences. He lingered along, at times suffering intense agony until daylight. Then the vital energies seemed wholly exhausted. The life-spark flickered, and at the hour previously named went out.

The news spread abroad in the Eternal City last night. Hopes were everywhere expressed that the attack would not prove fatal, the serious nature of the malady not being generally known until after the decease of the cardinal was made public this morning. In the *cafes* the cardinal's death is the universal theme this afternoon, and the expressions of grief and regret are universal. The sudden prostration of the cardinal created great consternation in the Vatican.

The cardinal's fortune, comprising his property and personal effects, are bequeathed to his kindrid. His large and valuable cabinet of *bric-a-brac*, paintings and cut and uncut precious stones are left to the museum of the Vatican.

A REMARKABLE ENDING OF A MOCK FUNERAL.

Cleveland Herald, October 30.—John Kay and Anna, his wife have lived for some time past at 37 Burton street, West Side. In the house of the Kays was a pet dog, which, during the early part of last week, showed signs of serious illness. Physicians were consulted a prescription obtained, but without relief. The pet dog died a $20 coffin and silk burial robes were provided for the beast and a funeral cortege left the Kay mansion on Burton street on Friday, headed for Monroe Street Cemetery, where the interment was desired to take place. Superintendent Ward, however, demurred and the procession retraced its steps to the home on Burton street, where the burial took place, with ceremonies, on Friday evening, and the pup was consigned in high style to his last resting place. For the benefit of the mourners a supply of beer and whiskey was provided, and a jolification took place the same evening. Now comes the tragedy. On Saturday morning Mrs. Kay, who was chief among the actors of the preceding day, was stricken down with apoplexy, and died while yet the influences of the night's jolification were upon her.

Thirty years ago in California men would flock in crowds to catch a glimpse of that rare spectacle, a woman. Early one morning it was noised about in the Canon Camp that a woman had arrived in the night. Everybody went to the camping grounds but only the hem of a calico dress was visible. "Fetch her out we want to see her," said the rough miners to the husband. "My wife is sick," said he; "we have been robbed by the Indians, and we want rest." "Fetch her out," was the only reply. She came to the door, they swung their hats, gave three cheers and a tiger, collected $2,500 in gold, cheered again and went home satisfied.

Two fatal cases of blood poisoning have occurred in Liverpool, which will unfortunately, strengthen the prejudices of the ignorant against vaccination. Two fine healthy children fell ill soon after vaccination by the public vaccinator, and died. The only explanation suggested was that the "atmospheric causes arising from the peculiarities of the neighborhood and the houses in which the children resided might have in consequence of the vaccination, led to the disease which resulted in death." The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the children had died from the effect of pyæmia, consequent upon vaccination skilfully performed and from a good source, but what were the precise causes leading to the blood poisoning, the medical evidence did not enable the jury to say.

Mammoth turtles are being continually sent from the Ascension Island to Queen Victoria and the Brighton Aquarium by British naval officers. The island is guarded with jealous care by the British Government and United States naval officers having occasion to stop there are treated with rigid politeness. Quarters assigned to the officers and men are designated as if on ship-board, and no civilians are permitted to land. The quartermaster on the lookout paces slowly up and down, scanning the horizen, while the masthead lookout keeps watch on the highest hill, called the main top. The island lies in the track of shipping bound to the Cape of Good Hope, and was taken by the British Government as a military station during Napoleon's confinement at St. Helena. Turtles constitute the chief food, and there are immense tanks near the settlement, George Town, where green turtles weighing from 400 to 800 pounds are constantly kept for the British fleets that rendezvous there for repairs or sanitary purposes. In its attempt to keep the objects and details of the island a secret the Government has prohibited the taking of photographs or sketches of any part.

The following on "Donation Parties" from the Burlington Hawkeye, is rather overdrawn, but the point of it is none too sharp: "The donation party season is opening rather early this year, and the ministers are wishing they had put off their centennial holidays. The other night they had a donation party at a minister's out on North Hill. They brought him two dollars' worth of beans four dollars' worth of wood, and ate up five dollars' worth of cake, one dollar's worth of apples, two dollars' worth of nuts, broke seven dollars' worth of furniture and knickknacks, ruined a sixty dollar carpet by breaking a lamp on it, and finally went away and left the gate open, and a forty-five dollar cow got out and hasn't been seen nor heard of since. The next day the sufferer went around and rallied the clergymen of the city, and they formed an 'anti-donation society league.' They have sent on to Chicago for terrier dogs and shot-guns, which are expected to arrive some time next week."

A Gallant Express Messenger.—The San Francisco Bulletin of October 26, says: "As the Weaverville stage was coming down the mountain about thirteen miles north of Shasta yesterday afternoon a highwayman suddenly jumped from behind a bush, convering Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, John M'Nemer with a shotgun before he could make any resistance, and demanded the treasure box, which he was forced to hand over. The robber started for the brush with his booty, and ordered the driver to drive on. As soon as they were out of sight of the robber M'Nemer jumped from the stage, ran back, got on the robber's track, followed him a short distance where he found him taking the treasure from the box, which he had already broken open with a pick. M'Nemer fired at him, knocking him over. The robber jumped up and ran a short distance, when M'Nemer gave him the contents of the other barrel, killing him instantly. He then recovered all the treasure and brought it safely here."

Mr. Hazely, of Africa, tells the following story which will hazely be believed, in his lecture on Africa: "A woman belonging to a settlement of about one hundred and fifty souls, went to gather some wood and left the child on the ground to take care of itself. While the mother was gone a large baboon appeared on the scene, and espying the child, approached and began to fondle it. The child was allowed to partake of the baboon's milk, which deprived it of any appetite for its mother's. When the mother returned she noticed that the child was carefully covered with leaves, and had lost its hunger. This was done for several days before the mother ascertained who performed the unthankful act. When the mother did find out the doer she induced the men of her tribe to lie in wait for the baboon the next day. The animal noticed the men raise their weapons to fire, and began to wave her hand, or paw, as if asking them not to kill her, and at the same time pointed to a young one at her breast, but the natives killed her. No sooner had they done so, however, than a male baboon put in its appearance and by a loud shout, summoned others of his tribe to the spot. Then, in a body, the animals attacked the natives and forced them to flee to their huts for safety. One of the baboons tracked them to their settlement, and the next day they were visited by about five hundred baboons, who assaulted them with cocoanuts, and compelled them to run away from their homes."

Illinois gives a democratic gain since 1872, of 20,890. A few more such shots and Illinois wheels into the democratic line.

VICTORY!

POPULAR MAJORITIES.

Gov. Tilden Nearly 368,600 Ahead in the Popular Vote.

From the latest returns received, we compute the following table giving the estimated popular majorities. Our readers will see at a glance what would have been the result by direct of the people. Had the result been dependent upon a direct vote there would now be no doubt and suspense, the Democratic candidate having a decided majority over his Republican opponent.

As the votes of Louisiana and Florida cannot be defied by the return boards, we give the following as about a correct table of the popular and electoral vote, by which Tilden has 308,300 majority of the people of the nation over Hayes, and 23 majority of the Electoral College:

States Which Have Voted for Tilden.

States.	Majorities.	Votes.
Alabama	35,000	10
Arkansas	25,000	6
Connecticut	3,000	6
Delaware	3,000	3
Georgia	75,00	11
Indiana	6,000	15
Kentucky	75,000	12
Maryland	15,000	8
Mississippi	45,000	8
Missouri	40,000	15
New Jersey	11,000	9
New York	35,000	35
N. Carolina	10,000	10
Tennessee	50,000	12
Texas	75,000	8
Virginia	30,000	11
W. Virginia	17,000	5
Florida	1,500	4
Louisiana	9,000	8
Total	560,500	196

States Which have Voted for Hayes.

States.	Majority.	Votes
California	4,000	6
Colorado	1,200	3
Illinois	20,000	21
Iowa	45,00	11
Kansas	25,00	5
Maine	15,000	7
Massachusetts	37,000	13
Michigan	20,000	11
Minnesota	18,000	5
Nebraska	8,000	3
Nevada	1,000	3
N Hampshire	3,000	5
Ohio	5,000	22
Oregon	1,000	3
Pennsylvania	15,000	29
Rhode Island	8,000	4
Vermont	25,000	5
South Carolina	500	7
Wisconsin	3,000	10
Total	250,200	173

Popular majority for Tilden over Hayes $10,300; electoral majority for Tilden over Hayer, 23.—Times

CENTRE COUNTY OFFICIAL, 1876.

1876 BOROUGHS AND TWPS.	President. Tilden.	Hayes.	Alexander.	Assembly. Weaver.	M Farland.	Zeigler.
Bellefonte { N. W....	88	166	67	78	178	178
Bellefonte { S. W....	133	111	114	123	124	120
Bellefonte { W. W....	71	62	70	67	65	64
Milesburg b..	46	99	42	50	102	94
Unionville b.	32	45	32	39	46	40
Howard b....	45	46	44	45	47	47
Philipsburg..	121	150	104	116	152	175
Benner.....	172	63	171	176	64	59
Boggs.....	173	257	169	174	263	257
Burnside.....	35	43	35	35	43	43
Curtin.....	45	30	45	45	31	31
College.....	79	195	72	85	188	186
Ferguson n'w	74	90	72	74	87	89
" old	154	67	149	154	73	68
Gregg.....	203	62	282	287	70	61
Half Moon....	208	114	201	203	115	112
Hamilton.....	41	97	38	41	100	87
Harris.....	123	101	83	124	140	86
Howard.....	87	102	77	80	107	105
Huston.....	53	116	53	47	117	117
Liberty.....	59	121	58	58	122	120
Marion.....	84	30	83	87	30	27
Miles.....	278	56	257	278	59	52
Patton.....	61	98	60	63	63	99
Penn.....	285	31	260	258	34	33
Potter.....	309	127	329	355	157	107
Rush.....	103	93	156	157	91	99
Snow Shoe..	107	98	91	116	122	108
Spring.....	186	224	175	186	220	225
Taylor.....	47	68	49	49	65	65
Union.....	75	114	76	76	116	111
Walker.....	225	101	214	221	105	105
Worth.....	71	84	68	70	85	85
Total.....	4085	3266	3797	4022	3274	3289
Majorities.	819		508	733		

1876 BOROUGHS AND TWPS.	Congr'ss. Mackey.	Lincoln.	Senate. Poste	Thompson.	J. Com'r Bushel.	Keller.
Bellefonte { N. W....	97	157	85	170	86	170
Bellefonte { S. W....	135	109	130	112	132	111
Bellefonte { W. W....	72	63	72	63	72	63
Milesburg....	45	100	44	100	33	46
Unionville....	33	46	33	46	42	101
Howard.....	46	46	46	46	46	46
Philipsburg..	123	152	123	152	121	152
Benner.....	172	63	172	63	171	64
Boggs.....	172	261	172	261	172	260
Burnside.....	35	43	35	43	35	43
Curtin.....	45	31	44	31	44	31
College.....	84	190	84	190	83	187
Ferguson old	153	67	149	46	46	46
" new	73	90	73	89	73	89
Gregg.....	280	67	291	66	286	67
Half Moon....	41	97	41	97	41	97
Haines.....	208	112	207	114	205	111
Harris.....	125	97	123	100	124	98
Howard.....	84	101	84	101	84	101
Huston.....	53	118	52	118	53	118
Liberty.....	70	111	62	119	59	125
Marion.....	84	30	84	30	84	30
Miles.....	283	51	282	52	276	53
Patton.....	62	97	59	100	63	96
Penn.....	282	31	279	32	265	32
Potter.....	307	127	308	125	306	124
Rush.....	162	92	162	92	163	91
Snow Shoe..	114	99	113	100	112	101
Spring.....	183	224	183	224	182	224
Taylor.....	49	65	49	65	49	65
Union.....	77	114	76	114	76	111
Walker.....	222	104	221	105	221	105
Worth.....	69	85	68	78	71	84
Total.....	4110	3237	4066	3226	4032	3264
Majorities	873		840		768	

1876 BOROUGHS AND TWPS.	Associate Judges. Frank.	Divine.	Baker.	Quigley.
Bellefonte { N. W....	87	104	167	154
Bellefonte { S. W....	126	129	115	114
Bellefonte { W. W....	70	71	61	99
Milesburg.....	44	55	99	89
Unionville.....	31	38	48	41
Howard.....	38	43	54	44
Philipsburg...	121	121	153	155
Benner.....	172	177	63	58
Boggs.....	170	179	259	280
Burnside.....	35	35	43	43
Curtin.....	42	43	36	31
College.....	73	74	198	197
Ferguson old	153	153	66	66
" new.	73	73	90	90
Gregg.....	291	291	65	64
Half Moon....	41	41	96	96
Haines.....	200	202	112	113
Harris.....	120	126	94	94
Howard.....	84	85	102	101
Huston.....	54	54	118	118
Liberty.....	57	58	123	122
Marion.....	86	86	25	27
Miles.....	293	277	41	45
Patton.....	62	62	97	97
Penn.....	272	181	92	34
Potter.....	357	356	125	134
Rush.....	102	162	89	88
Snow Shoe....	110	110	101	101
Spring	186	186	221	221
Taylor	57	57	64	64
Union.....	75	81	116	110
Walker.....	222	232	87	94
Worth.....	71	71	84	84
Total.....	4042	4111	3244	3187
Majorities	798	867		

Latest from Gov. Curtin.

Gov. Curtin telegraphs from Louisiana on Tuesday, 14, that that state gives 9000 for Tilden. This settles it and corresponds with all news previously sent from there, in spite of the impudent claim of the rads who conspired to doctor the returns and count Louisiana for Hayes.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Two High-Toned Indians Fight a Duel.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Standing Rock, D. T., Oct. 18.—A somewhat exciting event occurred here yesterday. It was no less than an Indian duel. On the east bank of the Missouri river, just across from this post, about 500 Indians and squaws were yesterday engaged in butchering their beef—160 head of fine fat cattle, just received from the beef contractor, Col. Paxten, who was present, at least until the affair of the duel made it to hot for him. Wild Bear is a scout at the post enlisted regularly into the military service. He is rather small in stature, but muscular and agile as a cat. He is as brave, too, as any man can be, and as far as I can learn, is mild, quiet and ineffensive. He was engaged in butchering his beef, when Crooked Neck, another Indian, taunted him with being the friend and servant of the military, and an enemy to his own race. He said to him further: "You ought not to get your beef here. Go to the military to get your beef. You helped to get Kill Eagle to come in and surrender."

Wild Bear turned to Col. Johnson, Acting Indian Agent, who was present, and remarked: "I don't like what that Indian says to me."

"Well," said Crooked Neck, how are you going to help yourself?"

I don't know what reply Wild Bear made to this question, but in a very few seconds, he and Crooked Neck had ceased to butcher beef, and were engaged with great determination in trying to butcher each other.

They stood face to face, about fifteen paces apart, each with a good Winchester rifle. Crooked Neck got in two shots before Wild Bear fired, and advanced on Wild Bear, while the latter simply danced or jumped, first to the right and then to the left, to avoid the shots of Crooked Neck. Wild Bear fired twice without effect, but the third shot was a hit, and Crooked Neck fell to the ground. Wild Bear advanced on him, and fired a second shot into his body, and then rushed up to him, and fired a third into his head.

Crooked had the reputation of being a quarrelsome fellow, and the Indians generally consider his death a good riddance. He was certainly a brave fellow, however. Wild Bear came back to the post undressed himself, then marched in front of his lodge, and invited all the friends of Crooked Neck to come up and get revenge according to the Indian custom. He was brought before General Carlin to make his statement, which was as follows: "I have done something that I was not ordered to do, but I think I was justified in doing it. He taunted me we with being the friend of the white man, the servant of the soldiers, and with being instrumental in getting Kill Eagle to surrender, I think I did right, and hope you will take the same view of the matter." After a few good remarks on the bad policy of killing generally, the able military commander, Gen. Carlin, told Wild Bear to go to his lodge and await results. A similar affair occurred a month ago.

For the Reporter.

CAN A MAN BE SAVED OUTSIDE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OR WITHOUT MAKING A PUBLIC PROFESSION OF RELIGION.

The writer proposes to discuss this question catechetically.

1. What is meant by the Church of Christ?

Ans. The Church of Christ is the entire body of believers in Him.

2. What is meant by being outside of the Church of Christ?

Ans. Exclusion from the body of believers, and consequently from pardon and eternal life. If we believe in Christ, we belong to His Church and are saved.

3. What is meant by joining the Church or making a public profession of religion.

Ans. The moment we believe, or are truly converted, we are constituted members of the church of Christ. And by acknowledging Him as our Lord and Saviour, or confessing Him our only Redeemer and divine Savior, we make a profession of Religion.

4. Well, what then, becomes of joining Church in the technical sense, by baptism and confirmation.

5. Are not these practices superfluous?

Ans. No. The Church is:

1. Invisible, comprehending all the converted and regenerated.

2. Visible, embracing all who have made a profession of religion by baptism or confirmation.

This assemblage includes believers, hypocrites and wicked men.

5. But, if faith makes a man a christian, what necessity is there of baptism and confirmation?

Ans. Absolutely and essentially none. If a man died in a state of justification without confirmation he would be saved. For confirmation administered to a worthy subject is not joining Church, but merely a public ratification of the covenent of grace and a recognition and declaration of previous membership, existing back of all formalities.

6. Now then, can man, in this land of Light and Knowledge, be saved outside of the Christian Church?

Ans. No. You might as well talk of a man being saved without faith.

7. Can a man be saved, without confirmation, or joining some external denomination?

Ans. Yes. Faith alone is the condition of justification and salvation, and the moment this condition is met, the promise of God through Christ is fulfilled.

8. But is not baptism an initiatory sacrament?

Ans. According to creeds and human systems, it is, but not according to the word of God. For:

1. The children of christain parents are born into the church by filial relation to those who are themselves subjects of the covenant of grace and members of the church—just as children of American citizens are born into the Republic and are subjects of the political compact, citizens of the United States, without being naturalized or taking the oath of allegiance. Baptism is not intended to introduce them into the Church or constitute them members of it any more than circumcision was, but to recognize, renew and proclaim the fact of previous membership. Of course this does not set forth all the benefits of baptism. The sacraments are signs, seals and means of grace, but it satisfactorily explains one part of it.

2. Confirmation does not make us members of the church any more than baptism does. It only recognizes, renews and proclaims membership previously constituted by living faith.

3. It was not absolutely necessary that Christ should be baptized. But, says He: It becometh us to fulfill all righteousness; and, therefore was baptized and also observed the Jewish Passover four times. See the gospel according to St. John.

So believers feel bound to observe all the ordinances of God's house. If a man profess to be righteous or have faith in Christ and will not regard the ordinances of Christ, I would not give a soap bubble for his righteousness.

4. The dying thief believed, and the moment he did, he received the promise of salvation, Lk. 26-43, through neither baptized nor confirmed. There are other examples, but one is as good as a thousand. The position is certainly untenable that baptism is an initiatory sacrament.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. There is but one Church—the congregation of the saints in which the word of God is correctly taught and the sacraments are properly administered.

The works of this Church are the word of God, the sacraments and love.

2. Outside of this church there is no salvation.

3. When man by faith acknowledges Jesus Christ as his Lord and Savior, he makes a profession of Religion and is added to the Church.

4. The visible or external Church so called and manifested in creeds and systems manufactured by men, has, strictly speaking, no existence at all. If it had, we should have two churches, but the Holy Scriptures plainly teach there is but one.

5. If all who make a profession of religion were what they profess to be, they would help to make up the only true and living Church. As it is, many belong to no church; because nominal membership is no membership at all. Such need not expect to be saved.

6. Obedience is the fruit of faith, hence all true believers like Christ will feel bound to fulfill all righteousness, baptism, Lord's supper, confirmation, etc.

7. There are different kinds of members, e. g. born members, baptized members, confirmed members, praying members, praying members, all these may be nominal members and believing members. Reader to which of these classes do you belong?

J. T.,
Aaronsburg.

A Man Who Sleeps in His Stable and Professes to Understand Horse Talk.

[From the San Francisco News Letter.]

There is a retired trainer named Long residing on a small farm in Alameda county, who lives for nothing else but the pleasure of being near horses. He eats his meals in the same stable, oftentimes passing the night in the same stall with a favorite peny, and among his equine pets is a mare who whinnies in answer every time he speaks to her. Our informant relates that the most perfect understanding evidently exists between Mr. Long and at least three out of the five horses in his stable. Two are recent additions, but even in their case affinity is seen in a lesser degree.

The training of horses, their obedience, docility and tricks in a circus, are no novelty; all of us have seen a horse fire a pistol, stand on two legs, waltz, lie down with its trainer, and perform a hundred acts of sagacity, but these are simply the result of patient training and systematic correction. What Long claims is far more astounding, he asserts that, from a lifelong intimacy with horses, he understands their speech; he goes further and declares that their nasal, gutteral, explodent and unostructed sounds have a different meaning, are used by the coalition of the brain and vocal organs, and that not only do his favorite horses understand him, but that every sound which they utter is perfectly plain to him, when arguing with him that though he might comprehend the meaning of the sounds emanating from the vocal chords of a horse, yet it was a patent impossibility for a horse to understand the English language, he replied: "Living, eating and sleeping with my horses has given me the knowledge I possess, and the same intimacy has acquired for my horses the powers for them. Here, turning to a slender, light-built gray pony, he said, "Billy, we are talking of you; if you understand what I am saying turn your head round on the off side." The pony did so, and then resumed its feed. "Billy," he continued, "tell me your age, how long you have lived here and on which side of you is your friend Vesta?" The pony whinnied for about two minutes consecutively, and then, being loose in his stall, walked into the adjoining one, occupied by the mare Vesta. "Now he continued, "do you and Billy walk down together to the trough and drink while I make up your beds." Vesta and Billy walked quietly out and proceeded straight to the trough.

While they were out, Long turned over the straw carefully with a fork, and carried on an animated conversation with a roan gelding about fifteen hands high, Vesta's neighbor on the other side. The name of this horse was Poley, and after talking angrily to him for some minutes about some fault he had committed the day before, he ordered Poley to lie down and not get up until after Vesta and Billy returned. Our informant says but little in this to prove Long's claims, and many a horse will lie down at the word of command; but when, without a further word, Poley arose and walked out to the watertrough after the return of the other two horses, the subject became as difficult of solution as before.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, as characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, b

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY NOV. 16, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 893, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Rain on Tuesday and Wednesday.

——Many of our towns people were at the winding up of the Centennial last week.

——Sale of S. M. Ettinger's household goods, at Aaronsburg, on Sat. 18, at 1 o'clock.

——See farms advertised for sale in Reporter.

——Loeb's, at Bellefonte, are ahead for the finest, best and cheapest goods.

——Brinton Sharpe husked 102 bushels of corn, in one day, at Emanuel Musser's in Haines twp., a short time ago. Brinton can go up head until we hear of some one who can beat it.

——Whether you need go up Salt river or not, it will pay you if you lay in your stock of groceries at Sechler's, in the Bush house block.

——We learn that an effort will be made to get a charter for a branch railroad from Coburn (Forks) to Millheim, distance about 2¼ miles. An idea which struck us as feasible long ago. Has Millheim the enterprise to see it through?

——Ex-Sheriff Musser has erected a handsome dwelling on Water street in Millheim.

——The jury on the proposed new road from west end of Aaronsburg to intersect at Swartz's sawmill with the Millheim road to the Forks, has made a report in favor of same.

——Mr. Isaac D. Boyer, of Snyder county, has taken possession of Philips store, at Aaronsburg, and stocked it from cellar to garret. He takes the benefit of the Reporter's large circulation to advertise his business. Our readers in the lower end will find the Boyers a wholesouled set, who will do the right thing always.

——We have come across one fellow who says he will not go up Salt river. He says he always keeps ahead by getting his groceries at headquarters, which is Sechler's in the Bush house block. Pretty sensible—he'll live long.

——Newman will sell you a hat for 75c, that will cost you $1.00 at other stores. Try Newman and be convinced that he sells cheaper than anybody else in the county. tf

——Quite a lot of Hayes men started from Fleming's mill-dam last week, for Salt river. The republicans of the lower townships started about the same time from Beck's-loch on Elk creek. They were all a sorry looking set, and some cried for the flesh pots and the little still-house pickings left behind. They go never to return. Selah!

——Wm. Wolf, at the old stand has received another new lot of dry-goods, only purchased a few days ago, at low prices, and which are offered at bargains. His stock is the most complete in the county.

——Mr. Zerbe, of this place, a few days ago, showed us twelve good sized ears of pop-corn, raised on one stalk, on his farm in Nippanose valley. This is an extraordinary yield and we would like to hear from any one who can beat it.

——The Anniversary sermon of the M. E. Sabbath School of this place will be delivered next Sabbath Evening by Rev. Bouse, the pastor in charge.

——A nice assortment of fall and winter goods, just unpacked at John C. Miller's, which are offered low. Dry-goods, notions drugs, and fancy articles. Also lined and unlined buffalo robes. Call and see and obtain bargains. Goods marked down to lowest figures.

——Newman at the new Clothing Store, Bellefonte, sells fine Chinchilla cloth bound Overcoats, worth $18 for $12.50. Chinchilla Overcoats, worth $15 for $11. Best black beaver Overcoats at $13.50. Overcoats at $3.25 and upwards. He is bound to sell cheaper than anybody else in the county and he will do it. tf

——The best is always the cheapest, and that is where you make it in buying groceries at Sechler's, in the Bushhouse block. The best dried and canned fruits, dried meats, syrups, coffee, and all other necessary household goods.

The Lynchburg News relates a touching incident. Near Richmond a wife lay in a dying condition. Having brought up a clever orphan girl, who was grown, the dying woman called the young woman to her and said: "I will soon leave you my little children motherless. They know you and love you, and after I am gone I want you and my husband to marry." The young woman, deeply affected, burst into tears, and said: "We were just talking about that."

——Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

FARMS TO LEASE.—
The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Iowa for a term of years for improvement. 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART.
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

——We have been informed by persons in whom we place implicit confidence, that the instruments manufactured by Mr. D. F. Beatty of the BEATTY PIANO and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organ notoriety, at Washington, N. J., are constructed by a corps of skillful workmen, who have been in his employ for years, and are noted for the great interest they take in promoting and maintaining the already enviable reputation of his instruments. His advertisements appear in this issue of our paper, it would be well for persons interested to examine them. 1m

A GOOD AND HANDSOME PROPERTY, in Millheim, is offered for sale at less than actual value. For further particulars address S. M. SWARTZ, Centre Hill, Pa. 19oct 2m.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. D. W. ZERBE.

STRAY.—
A heifer 1½ years old, with ... right ear, dark-red brindle color, ... to the premises of the undersigned. ... ner is requested to come and prove ..., pay costs, and remove the same.
JAMES GRAMLEY.
... Hublersburg

... —A heifer came on the prem... F. F. Jamison in Gregg twp, ... middle of September. It is ... ears old, of a red color, with ... spots. The owner is request... ove property, pay costs and ... same. J. W. RUNKLE, ... Town Clerk of Gregg twp.

... you go to town, remember ... Newman ||| Newman ||| if ... 19 oct.

——Spigelmyer, of the Centre Hall Cash store, is now in receipt of his new goods, and will offer the latest and best and cheapest in market. His line is full and complete, and as he sells for cash or produce, offers his goods at lower prices than elsewhere. Farmers and all are invited to call and examine for themselves.

——We have just received a fine lot of the following goods which will be sold lower than ever were bought in this co. 1000 yds. Best Lancaster Gringhams 10 cts, p. y. 1000 yds. Appleton A Muslin 9¼ cts, p. y. 1500 yds Best Calicoes in the market 8 cts, p. y. 1000 yds Amoskeag Calicoes 7 cts p. y. 500 yds Best Bleached Shirting 16 cts, p. y. All other goods are equally low; if you have any doubts, ask our regular customers. 5 per cent, off for cash.

Thankful for past favors and wishing a continuance of the same, I remain
Yours Very Respectfully,
ISAAC D. BOYER.
Aaronsburg, Pa., Nov. 15th, 1876.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RELATIVES.—Here is a fact not generally known: An act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed June 13, 1836, says: "The father and grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the children and grandchildren of every poor person unable to work shall, at their own charge, being of sufficient ability, relieve and maintain such poor person at such rate as the quarter sessions of the county where such poor persons reside shall order and direct." This, it will be be seen, makes children and grandchildren responsible for the support of their parents and grandparents if the latter are unable to maintain themselves, while it also makes parents and grandparents liable for the support of their children in case the latter are destitute and unable to work.

——Newman sells the cheapest and best underwear and gloves in Bellefonte. tf

ZION.

Ready—our farmers for winter.
Resting—the printing press.
Died—Emanuel Twitmyer's big English mare.
Reopened—the Gothian Literary Society.

The Walker twp. schools which have been in progress for several weeks, were consigned to the following teachers as follows: Franklin, John Gunsallus and Miss Annie McCafferty; Snydertown, H. Hershberger; Centre, G. W. Wright; Logan, T. B. Rupert. Zion; Ed. Twitmyer; Forest, A. E. Garbrick. Salary of each, $35.

The Zion Cornet band is now in existence. Determined not to lag our boys at last succeeded in their project, and will, we think, be able to treat their friends to some music before a great while.

A. P. Meyer is music teacher at this place. The prospect for a good singing are encouraging. S.

——Newman, at the new Eagle Clothing Store, Bellefonte, will sell you a winter suit worth $9 for $6. Suits which sell at other stores for $17 at $13. Good suits at $7, $8 and $10. tf

The detailed returns by counties reported from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina seem to remove all reasonable doubts about the vote of Louisiana and Florida. They have voted for Tilden by decided majorities, even allowing the Republican estimates of majorities for Hayes in their own strongholds. Florida has given not less than from 1,200 to 1,500 for Tilden, and Louisiana has given him from 8,000 to 10,000.

South Carolina seems to have certainly elected Hampton, and to be in doubt between Tilden and Hayes, but we class it in the Hayes column, as it probably belongs there justly, and will undoubtedly be counted for Hayes no matter how the honest official vote shall foot up.

Tilden may even have an elector in Vermont—it having been discovered that one of the Hayes electors is ineligible because he is a federal employe. It is H. N. Sollace, a post master, and art. 2, sec. 1, prohibits such persons from being appointed electors.

A HUNDRED-TON GUN.

What Italy Proposes to Use in her Next War, and its Successful Working.

London, Oct., 28.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Spezzia which says that the trials of the hundred ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian Government, were eminently successful. A bolt fired with 341 pounds of powder attained a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, smashed solid wrought-iron plates twenty-two inches thick, completely pierced the strong backing and thirty inch skin of a target, the resistance of which is supposed to equal the sides of the great Italian iron clad Duilio, and had enough velocity remaining to have smashed the other side of the ship, and would have carried complete ruin into her interior. An equal charge completely demolished soft steel plates of Schneider manufacture, but did not penetrate the backing, though it is stated that the shock would have shaken the structure of a vessel like the Duilio as to cause a leak. The heaviest blow of the bolt equalled 31,250.

J. S. MILLER.

Fashionable Tailor.
AARONSBURG.

Having opened rooms opposite the Reformed parsonage building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 16nov 1m.

FARM FOR SALE.—
The undersigned offers at private sale 95 acres of land near the mountain, in the south of Potter twp., 75 acres are clear. Thereon erected a House, washhouse, barn cornerib, and other outbuildings. An Orchard of choice fruit on the premises It is one of the best fruit farms, and has running water thereon.
AND. JORDAN.
9 nov. 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Keller, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH KELLER,
9 nov 6t Adm'r.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—
Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House, Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.
For particulars address, either
S. GRAMLY, Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
H. WOLF,
Wolf's Store, Pa.
9 nov 6t

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for School-tax for Potter township has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All taxes paid on or before December 1st, next, will have a deduction of 5 per cent., and all taxes paid from Dec. 1, to Dec. 31, there will be no deduction, and on all taxes remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1877, there will be an addition of 5 per cent, as prescribed by law.
W. J. THOMPSON,
... Collector.

BAYONET POLITICS.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The following are copies of telegrams sent about noon to day by President Grant.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—General W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.: Instruct General Auger, in Louisiana, and General Ruger, in Florida, to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duty. Should there be any grounds of suspicion of a fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result; but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns.

U. S. GRANT.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—To Gen. Sherman, Washington, D. C.: Send all the troops to Auger he may deem necessary to insure entire quiet and a peacable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina, unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other states, I understood, is requested in Louisiana to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the votes actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men of both parties will go.

U. S. GRANT.

To Watch Kellogg.

New York, Nov. 10.—The following dispatch has been sent to Govs. Ingersoll, Hubbard, Robison, Bedle, Curtin, Palmer, McCreery, Carroll and others, also Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald, Kernan, Wallace and other senators and the leading public men in the northern States, republicans and democrats. The acceptances warrant a full representation at New Orleans:

Citizens at New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all eminently known, to meet at Louisville, Galt House, on Saturday evening proceeding directly south, or if more convenient, meeting at St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

ABRAM S. HEWITT,
Chairman.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

Some Bitter Talk in Democratic Circles—The President's Order Denounced.

[Special Dispatch to the Times.]

New York, Nov. 10—Midnight.—There is much subdued but bitter talk among influential Democrats to night over the crisis. The throng at the Manhattan Club was large, and the sentiments there expressed may be summarized thus: Democrats consider Grant's order, sending troops into doubtful States, as made for no other purpose than to assist the Republicans in counting in the votes of Florida and Lousiana. They hardly dare to hope for any other result than that Hayes will be counted in. Democrats firmly believe that South Carolina, Florida and Lousiana have been carried for Tilden, and that if any of these States are thrown out, it will be the worst outrage perpetrated in the United States. The Democrats contemplate a mass meeting to express their indignation, and it was decided to issue a call immediately. On further consideration, however, preparations for the demonstration were postponed until the election was decided. Democrats say that they have been called on by very many influential Republicans, who say that the sending of troops is on outrage that the Republican rank and file of voters repudiate. Many Democrats do not conceal their apprehensions that the Presidency is lost to Tilden, but they reaffirm again and again that it is through the keeping back and falsifying of returns in States that have unquestionably chosen him by fair majorities.

The Excitement in Washington.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Four companies of troops have been ordered from South Carolina to Tallahasse. They left this morning. Gen. Ruger will accompany them to Florida. The excitement here is more intense than ever, and vast crowds are congregated at many points through the city to-day, busily discussing the situation of affairs. Conflicting reports are received almost every hour from Florida and are conspicuously posted for the information of the crowds.

Gen. Sherman's Orders Obeyed.

Washington, November 10.—Gen. Sherman has acted upon the telegrams received from the President, and has received word from Gen. Ruger that he had ordered nine companies to Florida and would order five more and go in person with them, leaving Col. Hunt, of the Fifth Artillery, in command of South Carolina. A company of artillery will be part of the troops sent from South Carolina.

Troops En Route for Florida.

Savannah, Geo., November 10.—Transportation has been ordered for troops to pass through this city to-night for Florida. Advices from Florida say that the State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by 2,000 majority. There has been no disturbance as far as heard from.

Troops En Route for New Orleans.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 10.—The election of Congressman in this (the Third) district is still in doubt between Cravens and McClure, Republicans. Only the official count can decide it.

Company C, Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed here, were to-day ordered to New Orleans.

KELLOGG MODERATES HIS CONFIDENCE—AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT IMPOSSIBLE—CANNOT APPROXIMATE RESULT.

The latest is from Kellogg the usurping governor of Louisiana, who says he has no returns, yet claims the state for Hayes, while the democrats furnish the returns and show a majority for Tilden of 10,000.

Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.

New Orleans, November 11, 1876.—So many of the parishes of this State are so inaccessible and the authentic statements of results up to the present time are so few and the unofficial accounts received vary so widely, that it is impossible to give to-night any accurate statement or even an approximately accurate estimate, as requested by you. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

THE ADVENTURES OF TWEED.

HIS ESCAPE, CAPTURE IN CUBA, HIS SECOND ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE AT VIGO.

His Apprehension Due to Spanish Suspicion and Secretary Fish's Acuteness.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

Washington, Nov. 5.—The arrival of "Boss" Tweed is almost momentarily expected by the authorities here. The Navy Department regards the Franklin as overdue. The fact that he will soon be on his native shores again induces the State Department to make public all that it knows of his escape and capture, which, compiled from official records, is to the following effect:

Tweed escaped from New York in a schooner, and was landed in a small boat from this schooner in an obscure spot known as a fishing town, ten miles south of Santiago de Cuba. The vessel that brought Tweed from New York merely put into the small port for the purpose of landing Tweed and a young man who accompanied him. After the two were placed on shore the small boat returned to the schooner, whose name is unknown to the officials, when she headed about and stood out to sea again. A Cuban fisherman witnessed the secret landing of these two men and at once suspected them of being men coming with aid and comfort for the Cuban insurgents. The suspicions of the fisherman were still further increased by the two men approaching him and offering him a considerable sum of money to convey them over to Santiago de Cuba, where they wished to. He complied with their request, pocketed their money, and then loyally turned them over to the Spanish authorities as suspicious characters, who had landed upon the island in such a secret manner that their presence certainly demanded an explanation. Tweed and his companion asserted that they were traveling for their health, but told so many conflicting stories as to still further accumulate suspicion against them. Tweed also exhibited passports made out at the State Department at Washington for himself under the name Secor and Hunt for his companion, and which appear to have been obtained some time before Tweed's escape. Tweed said he was a citizen of Florida, and his passport confirmed him, and he was very indignant at his arrest. Notwithstanding his explanations and his passports, he was placed in the custody of the Admiral of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, it being thought that as Tweed was captured while traveling by sea he belonged as a matter of right to the naval authorities. The American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Alfred N. Young, reported all the facts of these American citizens to Consul General Hall at Havana. Hall at once reported by telegraph to the State Department here all of the facts in the case as they had been sent to him. The State Department at once examined its records and found that the passports referred to were regular, and had been obtained, as the records showed, in due form. It then occurred to Secretary Fish, who was familiar with the many sensational stories that had been published in New York concerning Tweed's escape, that these two men might be the missing ones. He at once sent a photograph of Tweed to Hall to have Secor, if possible identified. This of course, occupied some time, but Tweed was meanwhile kept in custody. Promptly upon the receipt of Tweed's photograph Hall dispatched it to Santiago de Cuba, where Young at once identified Tweed. Hall then telegraphed to Secretary Fish that the man calling himself Secor was Tweed, and asked for instructions. Secretary Fish at once sent back word to the Consul-General to Cap ain General Jovellar and present to him a full statement of the case and request that the Spanish Government deliver him up to the United States authorities. To this Jovellar replied that it would give him much pleasure to grant the request. He at once issued an order addressed to the Admiral of the Spanish fleet requesting him to turn Tweed over to the Consul-General at Havana, who was to hold him in custody until a United States vessel could be sent for him, Secretary Fish recounted to Roberson what he had done, and the latter directed a war vessel lying at Port Royal, S. C., to go to Havana for Tweed. But meanwhile it appears that Tweed had strong friends in Cuba, who aided him in again making his escape. An influential resident of Santiago de Cuba, not a Spaniard, or an American, whose name is withheld by the State Department, was instrumental in persuading the Spanish Admiral to release Tweed upon his parole to visit Santiago de Cuba. Of course he violated his parole at once and escaped. Consul Young then found out which way he had gone, and that he had taken passage upon the Columbian, a Spanish vessel, bark, bound for Vigo, Spain. Hall at Havana reported the escape to Jovellar, who was very indignant. He at once communicated by cable with the government at Madrid, and it promptly responded by saying that a careful watch would be kept for the Carmen at Vigo, and that upon her landing there her two passengers would be arrested and locked up to await the call for them by the American authorities. This was in accordance with Jovellar's demand and was regarded here as satisfactory, as it made Tweed's capture a mere question of time. The very day that the news arrived here of the arrival of the Carmen at Vigo and Tweed's arrest, information was received at the Navy Department that the United States steamer Franklin was at Gibraltar, upon the eve of departing upon a homeward cruise. Instructions were at once cabled to her officers to proceed to Vigo and take Tweed on board, and bring him along. It is supposed that Tweed's companion was his nephew, although that point is of secondary importance to the State Department, and no information concerning him has been sought.

The passport which was obtained for Tweed in the name of Secor accurately describes him, and was granted upon the application by letter of Secor, who wrote that he was a citizen of Florida temporarily in New York and desired to go abroad.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Adam Hoy and A. G. Curtin, Jr., assignees of Schad, Sigworth & Co., has been filed in the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented for confirmation at Nov. Term, next. A. WILLIAMS,
Pro'ty.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—
Will be sold on the premises, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall,
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 18, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Jacob Meese, dec'd, a lot of ground in the township of Potter, containing

Two Acres and 90 perches

of the very best land and in the highest state of cultivation. Thereon erected a good two story HOUSE, STABLE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, and all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water, and choice fruit

TERMS—One half of the purchase money to be paid at confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JOHN SHANNON,
oct12 Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE.
The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walker twp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places. Containing about 37 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 207 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 189 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contigous to the property first described in Walker twp, and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 246 ACRES, and 9 perches, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc, and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg.
sept 28 3m Executors.

FALL OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,
AT
Miss Lucy Deininger's,
IN CENTRE HALL.
who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up at reasonable prices.

☞ The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 19oct 4t

INDIA.

A Terrible Cyclone—5,000 Persons Killed.

Calcutta, November 9.—The district of Backergunge was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. A thousand native houses were destroyed, The town of Dowluckthan was submerged by waves, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the desolated sections.

The Threatened Famine.

Bombay, November 9.—The Times of India, announces that relief works have been established in Sholapore district where the Pioneer on the 6th inst., reported there were prospects of a famine, and forty-five thousand of the inhabitants have been given employment.

MARRIAGES.

On Nov. 11, in Centre Hall by Rev. G. W. House, John H. Jordan of Aaronsburg, to Miss Eliza E. Raymon of near Centre Hall.

On Nov. 9 at the M. E. Parsonage in Centre Hall by Rev. G. W. House, Charles W. Bollinger, of Centre Hill to Miss Regina W. Shiers, of Potters Mills.

On the 1st Oct. Mr. Howard A. Acker and Miss Susan K. Kister, both of Aaronsburg.

On Oct. 3, Mr. J. Edward Wirt and Miss Sallie J. Musser, both of Penn township.

On Oct. 22, Mr. Em'l J. Vonada, and Louisa C. Vonada, both of Woodward.

DEATHS.

On 11 Nov., Loudwig Hollenbeck, aged 83 years, 4 months and 11 days.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, November 13.—Ex-family $6 25@6 50 Wheat white 1 36 Wheat Penna. red 1 28 Rye 72 Clover seed 11 00@14 50 Corn mixed 56 Corn yellow 56@57½ Oats western mixed 30@34 Oats new white 37@41 Butter New York ex 32@33 Butter firsts 28@30 Butter western extra, 25@27 Cheese 8@13 Eggs western 27@28 Petroleum refined 22.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 15.
Red Wheat, $1 10.
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 40c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 25c.
Cloverseed, choice, $8 00.
Potatoes, retail, $1 25.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50.
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white, $1 12.
Wheat, red, $1 08.
Corn, 45.
Oats, 22 to, 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $6.50.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 22 to 28
Eggs, 19.

MARKET
Report Of Prices
OF
F. G. FRANCISCUS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,
FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3,25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16.00; 8 in, $21,00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.
Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.
F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE, 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!! HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY, Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may6 '76tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6tf.

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.
C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my26 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned have manufactures Cement, for sale, of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. & S. C. R. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Waser Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons contemplating Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf A

Widder Green's Last Words.

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Green.
"I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene,
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis to-day,
Such works and ways is too much for me.
Nobody can't let nobody be;
The girls are flounced from top to toe,
An' that's the hull o' what they know;
The men is mad on bonds an' stocks,
Swearin' an' shoutin' an' pickin' locks.
I'm real 'fraid I'll be hanged myself,
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a corpse'n or but knows to-day
I never was a patic anyway,
But since crazy folks all go free
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me.
There's another matter that's pesky hard—
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
To say 'How be you?' or borrow a pin,
But what the paper'll have it in;
'We're pleased to say the Widder Green
Took dinner on Toosday with Mrs. Keene;'
Or, 'Our worthy friend Mrs. Green has gone
Down to Barkhamstead to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! Can't I stir
Without a raisin' some folks' afur?
There ain't no privacy—so okay—
No more than if this was the judgment day,
And as for meetin'—I want to swear
Whenever I put my head in there—
Why, even Old Hundred's spiled and done,
Like everything else under the sun;
It used to be so solemn and slow,
Praise to the Lord from men below—
Now it goes like a gallopin' steer,
High diddle diddle! there and here.
No respect to the Lord above,
No more of He was a hand and glove
With all the creatures He ever made,
And all the jigs that ever was played.
Preachin', too—but there I'm dumb,
But I'll tell you what! I'd like it some
Ef good old Parson Nathan Strong
Out o' his grave would come along
An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
Judgment and justice is my desire.
'Tain't all love an' sickish sweet
That makes this world nor t'other complete.
But, law! I'd better be dead
When the world's a turnin' ever my head;
Sperits talkin' like tarnal fools,
Bibles kicked out o' theestrict schools,
Crazy creeture a murderin' round—
Honest folks better be under ground.
So fare ye well! this airthly scene
Won't no more be pestered by Widder Green."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

GREASE SPOTS.—To remove grease spots from worsted or woolen goods, rub with dry magnesia and a woolen cloth.

PICKLES IN ALCOHOL.—To one gallon of best vinegar add one pint of alcohol. Rub the cucumbers clean with a towel, and put them in.

STAINED KID GLOVES.—The white spots on kid gloves, from damp, may generally be removed by wrapping them up with small lumps of gum camphor.

CURING BUNIONS.—These terrible torments can be easily removed by using a weak solution of carbolic acid on them for about one month. They will entirely disappear.

LEMON JUICE STAINS.—Touch the stains with a little aqua ammonia (spirits hartshorn), applied by means of a sponge or cloth, well rubbed in, and they will instantly disappear.

TO CAN TOMATOES.—Scald, peel, and cut the tomatoes into a colander, and let all the liquor that will drain off do so. Stew the tomatoes till well done, and can. The liquor that drains off may be boiled down and made into catsup.

ROACHES.—Any house can be rid of roaches by free and continuous use of powdered borax. In crevices where borax cannot be put, pour in boiling water. These two things persevered in will exterminate the pestiferous insect.

CRANBERRY DUMPLING.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted together. With sweet milk mix into a soft dough, using a spoon for the purpose. Roll the dough out very thin in oblong shapes, and spread over it one quart of cranberries, picked and washed clean. Add half a pound of sugar, sprinkled over evenly. Fold over and over; then tie in a pudding cloth and put into a steamer, where let it cook over a steady fire for one hour, with faith, never looking into the pot. Serve with sweet sauce, or sugar and cream.

OYSTER AND OKRA SOUP.—Boil fifty large oysters with their liquor, a little water, white pepper, grated nutmeg, very little salt and a piece of butter; when cooked take the oysters out with a skimmer and pass the liquor through a fine strainer; then put in another saucepan two ounces of butter, a chopped onion, two ounces of lean ham cut in small square pieces; fry slowly for five minutes; add to it two quarts of veal or beef broth, the liquor from the oysters, four tablespoonfuls of rice, eight sliced raw tomatoes without the skin and seeds, half a green pepper cut fine; boil slowly for an hour, add the oysters, boil again, skim well and serve. It is also served with plain boiled rice in a separate dish and none in the soup.

Taking Care of the Roots.

These include turnips, carrots, beets and parsnips, and they will keep equally well when properly pitted out of doors, and lose less by shrinkage, than if stored in a dry cellar. All of these roots may be harvested at any time in November, before cold weather sets in. If there is much of this sort of work to be done it is better and a great saving of labor to commence early while the weather is better than upon the spring plowed. There are always many insects buried out of sight, which would otherwise harbor in the stubble. This is especially the case with the clinch bug, which finds a hiding place in the cornstalks and other rubbish of the stubbles. In plowing potato fields now we turn up the destructive Colorado beetle to the light from his chosen winter quarters, and expose him to the birds and small animals which feed upon him. At this season, when chilled with the cold, the beetle is inactive and easily falls a prey to its enemies. In a newly plowed field we have recently seen myriads of these insects brought to the surface, where they will stay and be destroyed. For every one we get rid of now we prevent, possibly, the hatching of a thousand eggs in the spring. Cutworms and white grubs may also be exposed to enemies which are eagerly on the look out for them. Although the prevalent idea that these insects are injured by frosts is not a correct one, yet this should be no reason why they should not be turned up by the plow. They are inactive now, and once brought to the surface do not again escape to their hiding places beneath, but are exposed to those animals which subsist upon them. Thus, if we gain nothing but to be forehanded with our work and the destruction of insects, these advantages are so serious that we should by no means neglect them.

EATING HORSE IN BERLIN.

A Horse Slaughter House—How the Dead Horses are Utilized.

In Berlin, not far from the new Kingsgate, appears above a high fence a bad sign with the inscription: "Central Horse Slaughter House." Two well executed horses' heads in wood, painted brown, are placed at the sides of the sign, as who should neigh "Step within, honored, yet much tormented equines. Leave behind you all fear of the whips of mankind." A massive portal leads within to a large, roughly paved court, on the left side of which, in a separate building, is the office of the veterinary surgeon; and on the right the dwelling of the proprietor and the slaughter house.

Every horse which is to be slaughtered in Berlin must be brought here alive. The animal is first examined by the veterinarian, and only upon his expressed judgment can it be killed. From the beams above are suspended four slaughtered horses, which have been only disemboweled. None of them could have boasted of fatness; but they now seem to rejoice among themselves that they have a last run away from civilized mankind. There are at present sixteen horse butchers in Berlin, who at this time of the year are pretty busy, for as agricultural labors are nearly ended, the unhappy farm horses are got rid of at cheap rates. And how many horses are disposed of here? Last year they killed over 4,600. This year the number will be greater. They now slaughter sixteen a day on the average, but frequently as many as twenty-five.

And what is the value of a dead horse? On an average from twenty to thirty thalers. The skin fetches from eight to twelve dollars. The bones are the perquisites of the proprietor; and for them he receives from glue manufacturers and bone burners a remunerative little sum. The larger viscera, such as the liver, heart, and milt, are sold as food for dogs. The small intestines, after being cleaned and salted, are sent to seaports, where they are utilized as envelopes for all those different kinds of preserved meats used on board ships. The blood is emptied into large tin troughs, where the albumen is separated from it and sent to Prague. In that city a large albumen manufactory has for years taken this material on contract.

Finally, the flesh—but that goes to the horse butchers; and we may readily believe that the 4,600 horses become food. "The dogs get the most of it," said our conductor, and then he pointed out a large, clear liver hanging to a post, and remarked that it tasted very much like pig's liver. "But what the hounds do not get," he added, while he seemed to invoke the flavor of horse beefsteaks, "only poor people eat. Restaurants and such."

Yet we could not help wondering at our own inconsistency. These fine pieces of meat we regarded with aversion, while at our feet a dozen ducks were smacking their bills in the gutter, and probably the birds would soon appear before us as savory roasts. There in the stable stood a fat pony, healthy and rotund. Was he also to be slaughtered? Certainly. He had a bad hoof, the curing of which would cost too much in food and time. And there next to him stood—an ass! Happiness and impudence equally blended in his countenance. What was he doing here? He had been raffled away at a Swiss garden. Perhaps a weaver had won him, and, finding no room for the little animal under his loom, had sold him to the slaughterers. "And, excellent conductor," we inquired, diffidently, "what will be done with the ass' flesh?" "Yes—what is to be said—for restaurants and the like it is not—the flesh of the ass is—yes, it is very often used for sausages!"

We thanked our good informant, and took leave. In the nearest restaurant we partook of refreshment, rejoicing in the meantime that the ass still lived.

The English Corn Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade, says: The land has become so sodden with recent rains that the greatest difficult has been experienced in the autumn tillage. It is now most important that the sowing of winter wheat be no longer delayed. The effects of the wet weather have been most disastrous in the north, where the wretched condition of the outstanding crops has been further deteriorated by heavy floods, which have submerged considerable tracts of land and done irreparable damage. It is also much to be regretted that the damp atmosphere and higher temperature have tendered to generate blight in the potato crop; and the disease has not been confined to Scotland, where rain has done the most mischief, but several districts in England speak of its recent appearance. The rapid growth of root crops has rendered the prospect of abundant winter feed more hopeful, although such excess of moisture can scarcely tend to improve the quality. The weighty authority of Mr. Laws confirms the opinion that our probable requirement during the cereal year will be 14,000,000 quarters, while the imports since September first have been at the rate of 8,000,000. On these figures the recent advance seems justified apart from political contingences which have both quickened and stimulated it. In the present disturbed condition of affairs it is almost impossible to quote local trade with any degree of accuracy. Sellers are not disposed to let wheat go except at an improvement of two and three shillings per quarter, but for the moment buyers act with considerable caution. There has been a limited amount of business in floating cargoes during the week, owing to the scarcity of arrivals, and the sales indicate an improvement of one and two shillings per quarter, while important transactions have taken place in cargoes on passage and for shipment at fully this advance.

Russians in Servia.

Volunteering to the aid of the Servians has become a mania in Russia, and it is dangerous to openly disapprove of it. As a railway train of volunteers arrived lately at Moscow, on its way, two gentlemen proceeded to enter it. "What a mass of men!" said one. "A mass of fools!" said the other. The latter was at once attacked by the crowd around, and before the police could extricate him he was dead. Boys are as enthusiastic as their elders. They have sham battles between Russians and Turks, and, as none are willing to be of the latter, it becomes necessary to draw lots. It is asserted that many volunteers provide themselves with poison, in case of falling into Turkish hands. Mr. Romanowsky, lately business manager of the opera house at Odessa, is thought to have done so. He was made prisoner, but mysteriously died on his way to camp.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.

What the Great Powers Could Rely on in Case of War.

Some notes upon the armaments of the several great European powers may not be without interest at this moment.

ENGLAND.

England has a regular army of 129,281 men and a reserve of about 340,000 of all ranks, arms and degrees of effectiveness. The militia numbers 139,018, the yeomanry cavalry, 15,378; the volunteer artillery, 29,768, and the volunteer riflemen, engineers and light horse, 123,498. There are also 10,000 pensioners and army reserve men in the first line and 22,000 in the second.

The navy includes in commission 109 sea-going steamers and 133 reserve steamers and sailing vessels. The ironclads are sixty-one in number, with 716 guns. Ship building is at present being conducted with unusual activity; forty-two vessels, four of which, the Ajax, Agamemnon, Nelson and Northampton, are armored, being on the stocks or in hand.

TURKEY.

Turkey's army, under the scheme to be completely carried out in 1878, should consist of 150,000 regulars, 70,000 men of the first reserve, 120,000 first levy, 120,000 second levy, and 320,000 hijade, or landsturm, or 780,000 men in all. Captain Vincent's estimate last June was that the Turks could place in the field 170,376 regulars, 148,680 reserves and 75,000 auxiliaries, or say 350,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, with 648 guns. The infantry have 200,000 Sniders, as many Martini-Henry rifles and percussion muskets; the cavalry have Winchester rifles and revolvers, and the cannon are Krupp's breech loaders, four and six pounders, with three-pounders for mountain use.

The fleet consists of twenty ironclads (seven frigates, eight corvettes and five gunboats) and seventy steamers, manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marines. The ironclads are of a superior class and mount 149 guns.

RUSSIA.

Russia's army is in process of reorganization, and looks larger on paper than it really is. The *Skornik*, of St. Petersburg, claims a war strength of 1,463,000 men, including irregulars, or 730,000 regulars; reserves, 206,000; garrisons, 120,000; depots, 257,000; Cossacks, 70,000; local forces, mainly Asiatic, 80,000. Captain Vincent's estimate is 752,000 combatant infantry, 172,000 cavalry, and 2,768 guns, including 400 mitrailleuses.

The navy in March, 1875, contained twenty-nine ironclads, with 184 guns and 108 men-of-war, with 8,694 officers and men. The total number of vessels of all kinds is nearly 300, mounting 1,500 guns.

OTHER POWERS.

Austria (including Hungary) has a small ironclad fleet. Her effective force is 798,172 infantry, 62,746 cavalry, and 1,616 guns.

Italy has 447,264 infantry, armed mostly with the Remington rifle, 15,850 cavalry, and 1,240 guns. Her navy consists of ninety-five vessels, with 1,256 guns, nine being ironclads, with 346 guns. Its condition is doubtful.

Germany this year has in her standing army 418,741 men, including the train and 67,845 cavalry and 48,627 artillery, with 2,472 guns. On a war footing she has 1,304,841 men; the first class of the landsturm contains 175,800, and the second class will bring the total strength up to 1,700,000 men. The fleet last November included eleven ironclads, with 105 guns; sixty-two steamers, with 321 guns, and four sailing vessels, with fifty-two guns—in all, seventy-seven ships, with 478 guns, and manned by something over 9,000 men.

France is also reorganizing her army. Its effective force at last reports was 277,000 infantry, 68,281 cavalry, 65,096 artillery, and about 20,000 engineers, etc.—in all, 430,702 men. The navy last December consisted of sixty-three ironclads, with 700 guns; 264 screw steamers, sixty-two paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels, carrying in all 3,073 guns.

One Hundred Years Ago.

The month of October, one hundred years ago, was one of anxious waiting and suspense to the American army and disappointment to the British. The hope was lost on the part of the latter that the campaign was to close the war; and the zeal with which the first events of the struggle had infused the Americans was fast diminishing; indeed, it is a source of wonder that the armies not only kept up the semblance of strength, but held their invaders at bay during the whole month of October. After a succession of skirmishes General Howe found, on the twenty-eighth, the American army so strongly posted near White Plains that he declined to make an attack; and the decisive battle which was to terminate the war was indefinitely postponed. The British contented themselves with carrying an outpost on Chatterton hill, about a mile from the American camp. The main body of Americans effected their retreat, and the loss in killed and wounded on the side of the Americans was reported at less than a hundred, that of the British about twice that number. Waiting three days for re-enforcements, General Howe found, on the morning of the first of November, that Washington had withdrawn to a still stronger position, relieved himself of his sick and wounded, and strengthened his lines with intrenchments. His position on rising ground was unapproachable in front, and he had so secured the passes that he could not be attacked in flank. With nothing to encourage the Americans on land, October witnessed a sad check on Lake Champlain. The fleet which the Americans had launched upon the waters of the lake was totally lost after prodigies of useless valor. In the southwest the efforts of misjudging loyalists to arouse the Indians against the colonists, while it caused immediate suffering, resulted in ultimate advantage to the American cause. Besides the inefficient methods under which the militia were brought in the field, there were jealousies among leading officers. The commander-in-chief had not the authority which his commission implied, and which a successful command demanded. All, save to most sanguine or the ignorant, were inclined to despair, and we in this jubilee month in 1876, can only duly appreciate the present standing of the United States by contrasting it with the gloomy outlook one hundred years ago.

The Number of Centennial Visitors.

From the opening day, May 10, down to and including Saturday, October 14, 5,722,448 paying visitors attended the Exposition. These returns are for 136 exhibition days, as follows:

May (nineteen days)	378,989
June (twenty-six days)	635,666
July (twenty-six days)	656,518
August (twenty-seven days)	908,684
September (twenty-six days)	2,230,991
October 2d to 14th (twelve days)	971,609
Total paying visitors for 136 days	5,722,448
The non-paying admissions for the same time, including exhibitors, attendants, workmen, laborers, officers, etc, were	1,362,629
Total admissions 136 days	7,085,077

The number of visitors to the Vienna exhibition, which was open for 186 days, was as follows:

Total paying admissions	3,492,622
Total non-paying admissions	3,247,878
Aggregate admissions of all kinds.	6,740,500

From these figures it will be seen that the paying admissions to the Centennial Exhibition for 136 days exceeded the whole number to the one at Vienna during 186 days by 2,229,826. The average daily number of visitors to the Centennial in May was 19,946; in June, 24,756; in July, 24,481; in August, 33,655; in September, 81,961; and in October (to the fourteenth), 80,967. In its pecuniary results the Centennial already largely exceeds those of any exhibition yet held. The greatest return was at the London exhibition of 1851, viz: $2,121,610; the next at Paris in 1867, when it was $2,103,677. The cash receipts for gate money during the 136 days at the Centennial were $2,686,603.75.

THE ARCTIC DISASTER.

Twelve Vessels with Part of their Crew Locked Up in the Great Ice Fields.

Another dismal story of loss, suffering and death has been added to the annals of the whale fishery. With the increase of the interest, the huge, oily cetaceans have been driven, like our Western buffaloes, from their old haunts, out of the safer and more convenient waters of the Indian and Pacific oceans, and must now be followed to their retreats among the ice floes guarding the approach to either pole. But neither this fact, nor the development of the earth's unsuspected layers of blubber, in the lands of petroleum, have been able to extirpate a branch of adventurous industry which has lasted for so many centuries. Nature, in the first place, cannot quite produce an equal article; and man, in the second place, instinctively clings to whatever brings great reward once, though he be nine times deceived. The excitement of a whale chase is not less than that of a stag hunt, apart from the value of the booty. And so men go down to the deep, and undergo hardship, and long absence from home, and manifold dangers, for the sake of the sport and its chances.

The last disaster which has overtaken a whole whaling fleet in the Arctic sea is no less tragic than expensive. Fifteen vessels, having passed through Behring's straits in search of walrus and whale, were gradually forced by the ice fields over to the northern shore of Alaska, which they reached in the neighborhood of Point Barrow (between lat. seventy-one degrees and seventy-two degrees north) about the first of August. Then commenced a series of misfortunes which lasted for more than six weeks. The field ice, brought down upon them by western winds and forced gradually eastward by the Asiatic gulf stream, slowly inclosed them. One vessel was crushed even before reaching Point Barrow, the extreme northern headland of the continent, beyond which the shore trends eastward and southward. The others, driven beyond the point, were caught as in a trap. On the fourteenth of August a north wind broke up the ice, whales made their appearance, and the imperiled crews, forgetting their dangerous position, gave themselves up to the chase. Possibly they may have lost their best chance of escape from the coast; but it is easy to understand how difficult it must have been for them, after venturing so far, to give up the prey which now offered itself to their hands. On the twenty-third their struggle begun—a veritable struggle for life and death, which was prolonged until the eighteenth of September. Then, out of fourteenth vessels, only the barks Florene and Three Brothers came forth from the jaws of the ice, leaving twelve vessels and parts of their crews locked up for a winter which, in their condition, has hardly any other meaning than death.

We are not informed who the men were who remained nor how many they were. They were probably left by their own choice, in the desperate hope of keeping themselves alive until next summer and saving their property. The imagination hesitates to follow them to that dread, unpopulated coast which lies just under the zone of extremest Arctic cold. It is possible that next year may return some of them to us to tell a story of suffering; but it is more probable that they never will be seen again alive. Upon New Bedford once more, as in former days, falls the heaviest share of loss and sorrow; but that staid old town holds fast to her traditions, and her whalers will still go forth as of old.—*Tribune.*

Their First Bank Robbery.

Living in Kansas City, a respected and wealthy merchant, is Mr. Greenup Bird, an old resident of Missouri. In 1866 he was a banker at Liberty, Clay county, a town not ten miles from the home of the James boys. One day while he and his son William were alone in the bank, three strange men entered and asked him to change a ten dollar note. He took the bill and stepped to a side table to procure the change, and on returning was met with a revolver presented to his face. He realized at once that he was in the power of men who would not hesitate a moment to take his life if necessary. What followed can be told almost in a word. The robbers leaped over the counter, and while Mr. Bird and his son were guarded by one the others secured one thousand dollars from the vault, the door of which unfortunately was standing open. The banker and his son were then hastily thrust into the vault, and the door closed. The robbers then fled, mounting their horses, which were in charge of associates on the street. They dashed down the principal street of the town, the people looking on in wonder, not knowing what had been done. The younger Mr. Bird succeeded in opening the door of the vault, and rushing to the window he gave the alarm in time for a citizen to draw a revolver and fire at the retreating robbers. Unlucky shot for him; the robber, turning in his saddle and taking deadly aim, sent a ball through the brain of the man who had missed his mark. Out of the town they went without further molestation.

But the James boys and Younger brothers were unknown as flashing highwaymen in those days, and a party immediately started in pursuit. They chased them to the Missouri river and there overtook them. A running fight followed, but the robbers escaped, and from that time forward until they murdered the cashier of the Northfield bank followed their daring calling with success.

The Mexican President's New Cabinet.

The president of Mexico has just made a sweeping change of cabinet, which has startled alike friends and foes. The new ministry now stands as follows: Don Manuel Romero Rubio, president of the cabinet and foreign relations; war and marine, Gen. Mariano Escobedo; interior, Don Juan Jose Baz; public works, Don Antonio Tagle. The treasury is still occupied by Don Francisco Mejia, who formed part of the late ministry. Justice and public instruction remain vacant, in charge of Don Jose Diaz Covarrubias, chief clerk of the department. Taking our cue from official organs, we are bound to affirm that the newly appointed chief of the cabinet, Don Manuel Romero Rubio, is an able lawyer, a skilled politician, a popular parliamentary leader and a cautious statesman. The most notable elements of his character are said to be impassive calmness and a stoical independence.

The new war minister, Gen. Escobedo, is best known among his countrymen as the "Conqueror of Queretaro," when Maximilian's empire finally succumbed to the republic, and the Austrian prince surrendered to the Mexican general. Don Juan Jose Baz, the minister of the interior, is a politician of long experience and proved courage. It is said that when on one occasion Baz came to the city of Mexico in the early days of the French occupation, Marshal Bazaine sent for him, and after endeavoring unsuccessfully to induce him to join the empire, exclaimed: "If the emperor had a few such men as you, he would certainly establish his throne and make Mexico prosperous." Don Antonio Tagle is a lawyer of high repute at the bar, and has been governor of the State of Hidalgo, deputy and senator—a man of wealth and refineme t, respected by all parties. The minister of finance, Don Francisco Mejia, has been at the head of his department for several years, having been called to the cabinet by Juarez and retained by Lerdo on his accession to the presidency.

An Editor's Manifesto.

A Western paper says: All notices of marriage where no bridecake is sent will be set up in small type, and poked in an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, the notice will be put conspicuously in large letters; when gloves or other bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends at the ceremony in person, and kisses the bride, it will have especial notice—very large type—and the most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed or stolen.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

An engine and four cars ran off the track at a switch left open through carelessness or design near Somerville, N. J., and were completely wrecked. Two men were killed and fourteen wounded..... The Spanish government has arrested four generals—Merelo, Areyro, Patino and Acosta—and will punish them according to military law, for social conspiracy and attempted insurrection.....Three hundred lodges of Indians belonging at the Red Cloud agency camped some distance from the headquarters, and were in communication with the hostiles. Gen. Crook ordered them to return to the agency, and on their refusal he had reason to believe they intended joining the opposite camp, and consequently by a surprise movement completely surrounded them and caused them to surrender without a shot being fired. Their arms and ponies were taken from them. Red Cloud was deposed from the chieftainship, which was bestowed on Spotted Tail, who is friendly to the whites..... President Espaillat has been deposed and ex President Gonzales recalled in Santo Domingo..... The consolidated tobacco factory at Gilroy, Cal., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Loss, $200,000..... By the explosion of two hundred pounds of powder on a torpedo boat at Calcutta, India, nine men were blown to atoms and several others injured.....The defalcations of Ellis, the Park bank (New York) teller, turn out to be $66,000.

The winners the first day at the Pimlico races at Baltimore were as follows: Three-quarter mile dash, $250, Sunbeam; time, 1:21½. Dixie stakes, two miles, $4,000, Vigil, 3:41¾. Central stakes, $600, one mile, Susquehanna, 1:49¾. All ages, two-mile heats, $600, Add. Tom Ochiltree winning the first heat and being distanced in the second..... Henry Scales, colored, was hung in the Illinois district of the Cherokee nation, by the Cherokee authorities, for the murder of a colored man. He had previously killed two men....The United States surveying schooner Ernest was driven ashore from her anchorage at Isle au Haut, Penobscot bay, Maine, and became a total wreck. Her officers and crew were saved..... The official vote of Indiana shows that the total number of ballots polled amounted to 454,319, of which the Democrats secured 212,019, Republicans 206,218, and the Independents 16,082. The Democratic plurality was 5,846.....Spain proposes an extradition treaty with this country.....One hundred and twenty-six conspirators, including eighteen generals, have been arrested in Spain.....The report from the pension bureau of the government shows that during the fiscal year the total number of pensioners was 234,821, being a decrease of 2,684 from the previous year. The amount disbursed was $28,351,599.

One hundred and forty thousand people attended the Exhibition on Ohio day—ranking third in point of numbers..... The Democrats of West Virginia secured the same number of representatives in the Legislature they had last year, and will elect their candidate for United States senator..... The winners of the race at Baltimore were as follows: One mile for all ages, $275, Inspiration, 1:48; mile heats for three-year-olds, $450, Ambush, 1:47¾, 1:53; free handicap for all ages, $450, Burgoo, 3:17½..... The governors of the large Western States which have suffered from the grasshoppers met in convention at Omaha, and after discussing the subject thoroughly, adopted a petition to Congress to aid the sections ravaged..... Gen. Terry disarmed the Indians at Standing Rock agency, but did not succeed in getting a great number of arms, and it is believed the ravages hid them..... A running race at Newmarket, England, for the Dalhingham handicap resulted in a dead heat between the American horse Pay Final and the British animal Broadside. On running it off Pay Final was successful..... Wm. B. Whitney, of Chicago, is bankrupt. Liabilities, $425,000, much of it due in New York State..... The Continental Life Insurance Co., of New York, is defunct.

Two aged sisters, widows, named Brodack and Stoddard residing alone in Laurens Co., S. C., were found murdered. An ax was the instrument used..... The knitting mills at Rome, N. Y., were destroyed by fire..... The vessels Alert and Discovery, of the English navy, which started on a Polar expedition over a year ago, have arrived at Valentia on their return. Although not succeeding in reaching the pole, they bring back an extensive scientific memoranda, gathered under great hardship. The Alert passed last winter in latitude eighty-two degrees, twenty-seven minutes, where the sun was invisible for 142 days, and the thermometer stood fifty-nine degrees below zero for two weeks, on one occasion reaching 104 degrees below freezing point. From this point a sledge party was sent northward to eighty-three degrees, twenty minutes, but no land was discovered, and after taking observations the intrepid party returned, having lost three men on the journey..... The Sioux commission having stricken from the treaty the clause relating to removal to Indian Territory, the Indian chiefs all signed it willingly..... By a railroad accident near Scarboro, Me., two men were fatally and a number seriously injured..... A freight train on the Jersey Midland road jumped the track just before reaching the high bridge at Hawthorne, and the engine striking the end of the structure, knocked it from its moorings and it fell, the train following into the chasm. The engineer and fireman were killed and two other employees fatally injured..... The hurricane which caused such extensive losses throughout the West Indies extended over the states of Central America, and great distress prevails in consequence. Managua, in Nicaragua, was first inundated and then visited by the fury of the wind, which demolished four hundred houses, killing a large number of people. Three hundred houses were destroyed in Blewfield. The government is extending aid to the suffering populace. The coffee crop suffers to the extent of $3,000,000, and the losses at Managua are put at $2,000,000.....In a free-to-all race on Fleetwood track, New York, Judge Fullerton took one heat in 2:22, Great Eastern the second in 2:20½, and Rarus the three next in 2:21½, 2:23 and 2:20..... John Hills and John Fullem, who murdered Farmer Chiseled in Atlantic county, N. J., last August, for the purpose of robbing his house, were hanged for the crime at May's Landing. The rope about Fullem's neck slipped, and he died in terrible agony, meanwhile uttering most horrible sounds of gasping for breath, and clutching wildly with his manacled hands. A number of spectators fainted at the scene. Hills died easily.

Three Methodist ministers, circuit riders, were shot in Arkansas by illicit distillers who, it is thought, supposed them to be revenue officers going to make arrests..... During the recent heavy gale at Sable island an American vessel supposed to belong in Eastport, Me., was driven ashore and went to pieces. Her crew was drowned; five of the bodies being recovered. The vessel was laden with barreled herring..... The Pope having desired to divide the archbishopric of Lyons into two dioceses without the assent of the French government, the latter has issued a decree forbidding such a division..... Thomas Lanigan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was suffocated while drunk, by rolling over in bed and jamming his face in a pillow, from which position he was unable to extricate himself..... Two colored women of Louisville, Ky., having a quarrel, decided to fight a duel with knives, and accordingly met at night without witnesses in front of a Baptist church, where they fought fiercely for half an hour, at the expiration of which time they were arrested, one of them being terribly gashed and her right eye cut out.

After terrific fighting on Sunday the Turks drove the Servians from Djunis and took possession of the heights, thus cutting the Servian army in two. The Servians, dissatisfied with their commander-in-chief, could not be brought to fight with spirit, notwithstanding the frantic endeavors of their Russian officers. .....Allen C. Laros, convicted of poisoning his father in May last, at which time several others of the family died, has been sentenced to be hanged at Easton, Pa.....William Hawthorne, a citizen of Hagerstown, Md., aged seventy-two years, was killed by his son-in-law, Thomas Stevens..... A recent census of Buffalo puts the population at 143,594—an increase of ten thousand during the past year. .....By a collision near Gouldsboro, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, a passenger train was wrecked—five passengers being killed and thirteen wounded..... Investigation shows a deficiency of $300,000 in the treasury accounts of the city of Philadelphia.....Burglars gained admittance to the jewelry store of Stein Bros., in New York city, by false keys, on a Sunday night, and, forcing the safe, carried off $25,000 worth of stock, leaving nothing but plated ware.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation by the President—The 30th Day of November Appointed.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

From year to year we have been accustomed to pause in our daily pursuits and set apart a time to offer our thanks to Almighty God for the special blessings He has vouchsafed to us, with our prayers for a continuance thereof. We have at this time equal reason to be thankful for His continued protection, and for the many material blessings His bounty has bestowed. In addition to these favors accorded to us as individuals, we have especial occasion to express our hearty thanks to Almighty God that by His providence and guidance our government, established a century ago, has been enabled to fulfill the purpose of its founders in offering an asylum to the people of every race, securing civil and religious liberty to all within its borders, and meting out to every individual alike, justice and equity before the law. It is, moreover, especially our duty to offer our humble prayers to the Father of all mercies for a continuance of His divine favor to us as a nation and as individuals.

By reason of all these considerations, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to the people of the United States to devote the thirtieth day of November next to the expressions of their thanks and prayers to Almighty God, and laying aside their daily avocations and all secular occupations to assemble in their respective places of worship and observe such a day as a day of thanksgiving and rest.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and first.

(L. S.) U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Future Price of Wheat.

The London *Examiner*, in a lengthy article on the future price of wheat, says the harvest of 1875 was deficient, not only in England, but very generally so in countries from which England receives its supply. In England the acreage under wheat in 1876 was much smaller than in 1875 and previous years, and in the accounts from France, Russia, and other wheat growing countries, the reports show a percentage less than an average crop of from two to seventy per cent. In north Russia the loss is fully seventy per cent., and in central Russia and Russian Poland it is only an average. The most satisfactory feature in the list is the fact that the Austro-Hungarian empire is credited with nearly an average harvest, and the most important parts of Russia with "better than a good average;" but there is evidently no excessive surplus with which to make good the probable inability of other districts to send much to England.

Turning to America, from which we have received the most important supplies in recent years, the *Examiner* says, the accounts are also rather unfavorable, the yield in the Western States and Canada being especially below last year's. That America has a smaller surplus seems also confirmed by the slight falling off of shipments as compared with last year. *Per contra* there is again a good harvest in California, and the great importance of the California crop, after the experience of the last two years, need not be insisted out.

In conclusion, the *Examiner* believes that there will be a slight and continued rise in the price of wheat, and believes that such a rise would be favorable to British exports.

The Indian Famine.

The prospects for the crops in the Bombay presidency, British India, become daily more gloomy. A Calcutta dispatch states that the districts of Khandeish, Nassick, Ahmedugger, Poonah, Sholapore, Kaladgi and Dharmar, containing a population of nearly 6,000,000, are threatened with severe distress. The government estimated that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the monsoon crops have entirely failed, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of the rubbee and winter crops. The collector of Poonah reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up, and cattle are dying from starvation. The collector at Sholapore gives a still worse report. Relief works have been opened by the government, and is employing people in excavating tanks and making roads. The alarming telegrams from Europe had the effect of further depressing government securities, which have been unusually low for six months past. Tea shares, however, are rising, owing to favorable accounts from the Assam and Cachar garden. This is a remarkably good year for tea, and the quantity exported will greatly exceed any former year. The Calcutta wheat trade has had a wonderful rise lately. In 1870 the quantity exported was 2,000 tons; in 1873, 10,000 tons, and in 1874, 8,000; last year 50,000, and this year already 120,000 tons have been exported from Calcutta alone. This wheat is grown chiefly in the Punjab.

A Brave Engineer.

As an excursion train of eighteen heavily loaded cars on the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad had commenced the descent of a heavy grade, between St. Johnsbury and the Connecticut river, the engineer descried three cattle upon the track just in advance of him. To drive or frighten them from the track, or to seasonably stop the train, was impossible. Instantly he decided upon his course. He sent the fireman to disconnect his engine and tender from the train, whistled "down brakes," and with full steam on plunged forward alone, and with the fearful impetus thus gained threw the cattle from the track. He then quietly allowed the train to overtake him again, connected it and continued on, his passengers knowing nothing of the fearful danger they had escaped by his bravery, his quick wit, and his fidelity to duty.

Eight Miles Square of Fire.

In Saline county, Nebraska, on the seventeenth of October, a prairie fire burned a section of eight miles square nearly clean, destroying outhouses, stables, a number of dwelling houses, agricultural implements, hay, and grain in stack and corn in field. On Swan creek the wife of Peter Olsson, a Swede, was burned to death. She saw the prairie fire approaching and ran for broken ground, but stopped to let the hogs out of the pen. She fell exhausted just before reaching the plowed ground. Her head touched plowed ground when found. The body was burned to a crisp. A woman and her two children, names not given, were burned to death on Spring creek. The fire was stopped by Turkey creek, or it might have been much more extensive.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

The *Christian Leader* (N. Y.), in speaking of Merchant's Gargling Oil, says: "Mr. Hodge is a gentleman of liberal tastes and excellent judgment, and the Gargling Oil Company, under his thoroughly judicious direction, has become one of the strongest and soundest concerns that grace the commercial annals of our State. Other medicinal specialties, in addition to the Gargling Oil, are beginning to claim the company's attention, and of their great success we have as little doubt as we have of their intrinsic merit."

A Ghastly Railway Murder.

A dreadful murder in a railway compartment is reported from Brussels. Such appalling crimes would not be possible in the American railway cars. Leonard Amblam, a Belgian, who was arrested in July last on board an outward bound steamer from Liverpool, accused of robbery and the murder of M. Murant, a banker, and his housekeeper, at Civry, near Brussels, was delivered to a Belgian officer at Dover. Arriving at Ostend the officer and his prisoner, the latter manacled, took a special compartment in the Brussels train. On the arrival of the train at Brussels both were missing. The compartment they occupied was deluged with blood, and bore marks of a terrific struggle. The body of the officer was found beside the track with the skull and face battered. All his valuables were missing. It is conjectured that Amblam watched an opportunity to attack the officer with his wrist irons, and beat him to death; after which he unlocked the manacles and escaped. He has not yet been recaptured.

The chief glory of American liberty is the impartiality with which it guarantees to every public man at least one chance to deny that he is a burglar or a horse thief.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchit